THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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HONORING GRANT.

A Memorial Erected in Galena, Illinois.

AN EXAMPLE TO NEW YORK.

A Statue Unveiled and a Park Opened With Appropriate Ceremonies—Generosity of a Chicagoan—Appropriate Remarks.

GALENA, Ill., June 3.—The town which sent to the front the greatest general of the late civil war, if not the greatest of modern times, is in gala attire to-day in honor of her illustrious citizen, through the liberality of one of the town's former citizens and at the suggestion of another, both now residents of Chicago.

A bronze statue to U. S. Grant was unveiled, and a new park, bearing his name, in the centre of the city, was inaugurated to-day. The statue is the gift of H. H. Kohlsaat, and the park a tract of six acres, from which the buildings which formerly occupied it have been removed, is the outgrowth of a suggestion by James W. Scott. The statue is eight feet in height, and stands upon a granite pedestal ten feet high. It represents the old commander standing bare headed and with his military coat unbuttoned and thrown back. With a touch of incongruity in view of his dress, the inscription on the base reads:

"GRANT, OUR CITIZEN."

Throngs of people arrived during the forenoon from every direction. The public schools in Dubuque, Freeport and other near-by towns were closed and large delegations of their citizens came to take part in the ceremonies. Business in Galena was entirely suspended. Two special trains from Chicago brought delegations of Grand Army men and distinguished citizens. Among them were the Hon. C. M. Depew, orator of the day; Gov. Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois; ex-Gov. D. M. Hoard, of Wisconsin; Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Judge W. Q. Gresham; Johannes G. Gelert, the sculptor; H. H. Kohlsaat, the donor of the statue; Senators Allison and Cullom; Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, and Judge Blodgett, of the federal court.

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated with a parade participated in by Grand Army veterans, visiting military and civic bodies, and citizens gathered about the statue in the park. The exercises were opened with the "Star Spangled Banner," rendered by the Fifteenth regiment band from Fort Sheridan. After prayer by the chaplain the bands gathered in unison and struck up with "Hail to the Chief," as little Miss Pauline Kohlsaat, the daughter of the donor, unveiled the statue, and the gathered multitude applauded.

GOVERNOR HOARD'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Governor Hoard then formally presented the statue to the city on behalf of the donor.

Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, in tendering the memorial of General Grant to the citizens of Galena, paid a glowing tribute to the donor, Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, as a "man whose soul delighteth in goodly deeds."

"No narrow local horizon," he continued, "confines the significance of this event. Speak the name of Grant and we are in touch with the heart of the nation. Once more we are struggling in the pitiless embrace of that mighty stream of history, borne God only knew whither. Instinctively now our thoughts are upon him who was ever our invisible and unconquerable pilot, the God-given Grant. Inseparably connected with the name of Grant will always stand the city of Galena. He was your own beloved citizen. Here he uttered the words that were pregnant with all the after meaning of his career. Entering his store the morning after the dispatch came announcing the surrender of Sumter, he put on his coat and said: 'The government educated me for the army, and although I have served through one war, I am still in debt to the government and willing to discharge the obligation.' Loyal words, brave words, and in the light of all they meant for the weal of the American nation, they are sublime words. Fortunate it is that nation that has such an example of manhood, patriotism, courage and fidelity.

CITIZENS OF GALENA—Receive this gift, made doubly precious by the sublime life and devotion to country of him it represents. As you have always guarded the name and fame of Grant, so guard and preserve this memorial and round and about you shall be the prayers of all the American people, east and west, north and south."

The statue was accepted in a brief address by Park Commissioner McClellan on behalf of the city. He was followed by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered the oration of the day. He met with an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Depew said:

DEPEW'S SPEECH.

"Thirty years ago your city of Galena numbered among its citizens a man so modest that he was little known in the community; a merchant so humble that his activities were not felt in your business. Three years later his fame illumined the earth, and the calculations of every commercial venture and of every constructive enterprise in the country were based upon the success or failure of his plans. He was then supporting his family on $1,000 a year, and before the third anniversary of his departure from your city he was spending $4,000,000 for the preservation of the Union. One of the patriotic meetings, common at that period all over the North, was held here to sustain President Lincoln in his call for 70,000 men to suppress the rebellion. The ardor and eloquence of John A. Rawlins so impressed an auditor whom none of the congressmen and prominent citizens on the platform had ever met, that he subsequently made him his chief of staff and secretary of war. Some one discovered that Captain Grant, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican war, lived in this city; and he was invited to preside at the formation of a military company. He was so diffident that few heard his speech of three sentences, but in that short address was condensed all the eloquence and logic of the time. (You know the object for which we are assembled. Men are needed to preserve the Union. What is your pleasure?) He organized and drilled that company and led it to the governor at Springfield. By that march Galena lost a citizen and the republic found a savior.

When others were enlisting for brief periods, he besought the adjutant-general to assign him to duty for the war, but the war department had forgotten him. He struggled for two days to work through the brilliant staff into the presence of General McClellan, but the young dandies scornfully and successfully barred his way. It was soon seen that the obscure military clerk in the office of the governor of Illinois was capable where all the rest were ignorant, and that under his firm and competent hand order was evolved out of chaos and raw recruits disciplined into soldiers. Though he was unknown and unnamed to the public, the executive recognized in him the organizing brain of the military forces of the state. To a reluctant president and hostile secretary, the Illinois delegation said, where most of the appointments are experiments, try Captain Grant as one of your brigadier-generals. Thus the commonwealth which had so nobly pressed Lincoln for the chief magistracy of the republic assumed the responsibility for Grant as commander of the army.

These marvelous men were the products of that characteristic intuition of the West which quickly discerns merit and then confidently proclaims its faith. Education and experience make old and crowded communities averse to leadership unless it has been trained and tested. They accept nothing outside the record. The fact that the conditions are new and the emergency greater than the schools have provided for are stronger reasons for selecting only the men who have approximately demonstrated their ability. Lincoln as a statesman had studied politics on the stump and in congress, and Grant as a soldier had learned war at West Point and in Mexico.

The West gave to the country for president the rail-splitter of the Ohio, and, to lead its forces in the field, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

"Grant's career will be the paradox of history. Parallels cannot be drawn for him with the great captains of the world. Historians, by common consent, place Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte in the front rank."

In closing Mr. Depew said:

"General Grant was the product and representative of the best element of our social life. Home and its associations have been the training and inspiration of our greatest and noblest men. They have come from the class which had neither poverty nor riches, and which was compelled to work for the support of the family and the education of the children. Its members are God-fearing men and loving, self-sacrificing women. It gave us Lincoln from the farm, Garfield from the tow-path, Sherman from the crowded house of the brave and struggling widow, Sheridan from the humble cottage and Grant from the home of the country storekeeper of the Ohio wilderness.

Through the verses of great poets runs a familiar strain, through the works of great composers an oft-repeated tune, and through the speeches of great orators a recurring and characteristic thought. These are the genius which exhibit the moving forces of their minds. During the war 'I propose to move immediately upon your works,' 'Unconditional surrender,' 'I shall take no backward step,' 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer,' are the beacon lights of the plans and strategy of Grant, the soldier. At Appomattox, 'The war is over,' 'The rebels are our countrymen again;' at the threshold of the presidency, 'Let us have peace;' on his bed of agony and death at Mount McGregor, when his power of speech was gone, writing to a Confederate general by his bedside, 'Much as I suffer, I do it with pleasure, if by that suffering can be accomplished the union of my country,' are the indices of the labors, the aspirations and the prayer of Grant the statesman and the patriot."

Addresses were also delivered by Governor Fifer and Judge Crabtree.

After referring to the late civil war and the issues at stake in it Governor Fifer said:

"When the great republic numbered her hosts and set captains over them, it was found that Illinois, which had furnished the statesman, was destined also to furnish the great captain of that historic crisis. He came from the people and his cause was theirs. He was too much an American to be a partisan. He took up the sword which had fallen from the august hand of Washington and with all the zeal and patriotic breath of that first of Americans, he wielded that sword in the same transcendent cause. Generous in war, forgiving in peace, the blue and the gray finally met as friends at his bier. He passed beyond the worship of force and murder. To-day, thank God, the soldier must be judged by his cause not less than by his battles, and Grant was great in both. He surpasses the conquerors of history, precisely to the extent that fraternity and liberty are nobler objects than spoliation and conquest.

We are here to receive and dedicate this monument. Such a gift is twice blessed. It blesses alike the giver and the takers."

The governor concluded with a few words of encomium upon Mr. Kohlsaat, the donor of the statue.

This afternoon many of the visitors to the city made a pilgrimage to the old house occupied by the general before the war, to the store from which he was summoned by the nation, and to the house subsequently presented to him by his admiring fellow-citizens.

To Restrict Immigration.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The plan prepared by Assistant Secretary Nettleton for restricting pauper immigration into the United States has been submitted to the president and approved and was to-day embodied in a circular letter and sent to all steamship companies bringing emigrants to this country. The circular, after reciting the laws designed to regulate immigration, says:

The evident disposition of many steamship lines, under the pressure of sharp competition, to gather up in Europe and bring to the United States all who, with or without the aid of others, can pay the now trifling cost of a steerage passage, regardless of their character or condition and regardless of other laws, compels on the part of this government a closer scrutiny, and the adoption of more comprehensive measures than have hitherto seemed necessary. While it is the purpose of the government to enforce these statutes in their letter and spirit at every port of the United States and along the international boundaries, it is desired that as little discomfort and distress as possible result to persons affected by the immigration laws. With this view it is important that persons of the prohibited classes be prevented from leaving their homes and crossing the sea, only to be sent back on their arrival here. It is wrong that either the greed of some steamship companies, the mistaken kindness of friends, or the wish of many foreign communities to be rid of burdens properly theirs, should be permitted to result in this useless cruelty.

In order to promote the objects of the immigration laws of the United States and avoid unnecessary hardships to aliens whom our laws exclude, the secretary of the treasury invites the co-operation of the several steamship lines and all other interested parties in carrying out a system of foreign inquiry that will facilitate the work of the government officers.

It is the duty of each transportation company engaged in bringing alien emigrants into the United States to diligently inquire whether any person applying for passage probably came within the prohibited classes and rigidly to exclude all such persons.

The measure suggested is not designed to take the place of the inspection by the regular United States officials at the several ports of arrival, but is to be preliminary to, and in aid of, such inspection.

Rocky Mountain Sportsmen's Association.

DENVER, June 3.—The scores made at the third annual tournament of the Rocky Mountain Sportsmen's association at Hayward's park, near Berkeley lake, have been excellent. A large crowd again witnessed the shooting to-day and all the crack shots in this section of the country were present.

Following are the results of the morning shooting:

Twenty-first event—Class A. Fifteen singles. First money divided by Holland and Peterson; score 15.

Twenty-second event—Class B. Fifteen singles. First money won by Warren; score 15.

Twenty-third event—Class C. Fifteen singles. First money won by Fay; score 15.

Twenty-seventh event—Class A. Fifteen singles and five doubles. First money won by Pickett; score 25.

Twenty-eighth event—Class B. Fifteen singles and five doubles. First money won by Lindsey; score 23.

Twenty-ninth event—Class B. Fifteen singles and five doubles. First money won by McKinley; score 2?.

At last night's meeting the following officers were elected: President, C. M. Hampson, of Denver; vice-president, Dr. A. J. Lanterman, of Buena Vista; secretary and treasurer, Milward Hewitt, of Denver. Directors: For Wyoming, E. G. Hooks, of Laramie; for Utah, M. S. Browning, of Ogden; for Montana, A. C. Fisse, of Helena; for Colorado, J. B. Sibley, of Denver; for New Mexico, A. Wilson, of Santa Fe. Delegate at large, Charles Kilver, of Denver.

DENVER, June 4.—Cloudy weather this morning somewhat dampened the ardor of the crack shots of the Rocky Mountain Sportsmen's association, and the attendance at the Berkeley grounds was not so large as yesterday. Notwithstanding this fact, the day's programme was taken up, and the guns popped with about the same frequency as usual.

To-day's events, which include several live bird matches, were open to the world. To-day's scores are:

Forty-second event—10 single targets, 26 entries. First money divided by E. Scuneman, Bergerson, Meeding, Stevens and Ramsey, 10; second money was divided between Camp, Wilson, Ellis, E. H. Young, Adamson, Warner and Holland, 9.

Forty-third event—7 live birds, was not shot off.

Forty-fourth event—15 single targets, 25 entries. First money was divided by Wilson, Warren, Meeding, Bergison, Camp, Pickett and Ellis, 15; second was divided by Holland, E. H. Young, Yazbee, Dennis, Haywood and W. E. Young.

Forty-fifth event—10 single targets and 3 pair, 25 entries. First money divided between Suydam, Meeding, Holland, Scuneman, each making 5 doubles. Lindsey made 9 singles and 6 doubles, fifteen. Second money was divided between Ellis, Camp, Van Kenne, 9 singles and 5 doubles, Adamson, Cugisen, Pickett made 10 singles and 4 doubles; total score 14.

Forty-sixth event—25 single targets, unknown traps, 20 entries. First money divided by E. H. Young, E. Scuneman, Meeding, 25; second money, Pickett, East, Suydam, W. E. Young, Camp and Bergerson, 24.

A Cyclone in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—A cyclone spread death and destruction in Kentucky to-day. It also swept through this city, but by the time it reached here its fury was mostly spent.

The storm came on about 3 o'clock after an exquisitely fair day though warm. It was preceded by a rain of phenomenal violence. It did some damage at the First Regiment armory and at the league ball park in the west end.

At Covington, it raged in the northern part, laying low the trees and out-buildings, tearing all it touched. In the southern extremity of the city the Chesapeake and Ohio repair shops were directly in its track. With a part of its mighty breath the storm tore away the iron roof and then leveled the west wall. Joseph Walsh, an employe, was instantly killed.

The property loss in this vicinity will exceed $50,000. Crops are leveled everywhere. Wires are down south and north and the ugliest rumors prevail concerning loss of life and property.

A Cyclone in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A dispatch from Abilene, Tex., says: A cyclone and hail storm passed last Monday night over the southern part of the county. Eleven houses were destroyed and great damage was done to growing crops. No lives were lost.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

Victory for the Insurgent Cruiser Magallanes.

THE ITATA IS SURRENDERED.

All the Rifles Were on Board—Two of Balmaceda's Torpedo Boats Nearly Destroyed—A Fatal Mistake in the Smoke.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Advices received here from Chili describe a naval battle as having occurred in the harbor of Valparaiso on the night of April 28, four days after the naval engagement which had occurred when the insurgent cruiser Magallanes was attacked by the government torpedo cruisers Aldea, Condell and Lynch, in that engagement which has already been described. The Magallanes succeeded in driving off the three government vessels, and after a sharp fight the government cruisers retired to Valparaiso and the Magallanes after receiving ammunition from the insurgent supply ship, decided to steam at once to Valparaiso and attack the three government vessels before they could be repaired.

The Magallanes, under the cover of darkness, steamed up alongside the Aldea and fired a broadside which completely riddled the torpedo boat and dismounted nearly all of her rapid-firing guns, and killed and wounded fully half of her crew. The Magallanes steamed for the Lynch, but the crew of the latter were alert. They returned the Magallanes' fire and attempted to launch a torpedo, but failed. The Condell had steamed outside the Magallanes and began firing, subjecting the latter to the fire from both government ships, killing and wounding many of the Magallanes crew. The latter, under cover of the smoke, began to move astern, and before the fact was discovered the two government ships were pouring broadsides into each other. The trick was not discovered until the Magallanes steamed across the stern of the Condell and poured in a broadside which nearly destroyed the latter. In the meantime the forts could not fire, owing to the fear of hitting the government ships.

When the Magallanes began to steam out of the harbor the forts opened the fire, but one shell struck the rebel cruiser which tore a big hole in her deck and dismounted her pivot gun. She then proceeded to Caldera.

Over 200 men were killed in the engagement fully one-half of whom were on board the Magallanes. The Condell had to run on the beach to prevent sinking, while the Aldea was so badly damaged it will require a long time to repair her. The Lynch was not seriously damaged.

Three foreign war vessels were in the harbor at the time of the engagement.

SURRENDERED.

The Itata with All Munitions of War Given to Admiral McCann.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Tracy to-night received the following dispatch from Admiral McCann, dated Iquique, June 4th:

"The Itata arrived at Iquique from Tocopilla last night, and was placed at the disposition of Admiral McCann this morning. She had on board 5000 rifles and ammunition taken from the Robert and Minnie, off the port of San Diego, Cal. She has no other munitions of war than those belonging to the ship, and transferred nothing to the Esmeralda, with whom she communicated off Acapulco, Mexico. She then went direct to Tocopilla.

The Charleston arrived at Iquique to-day and the Pensacola is expected here to-day."

As soon as the Itata takes on coal and prepares for the return trip, Admiral McCann will send her back to San Diego, probably under convoy of one of his cruisers. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Diego and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the vessel, and the responsible parties will be likely be called upon to answer the charge of contempt of court for running away while under injunction.

The Chilian insurgents, it seems, on learning of the escape of the Itata while under injunction, disapproved of this action and at once determined to surrender the vessel and a proposition was made by the insurgents through Admiral McCann to surrender the vessel as soon as she reached a South American port.

A VOLUNTARY SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The cable dispatch from Iquique announcing the surrender of the Itata to American war ships at that point cannot be confirmed at the navy or state departments, but officials in the navy department say that it is undoubtedly correct, and they look for a cablegram from Admiral McCann confirming it and giving particulars every hour. Without being definitely informed on the subject, the opinion prevails that Admiral McCann succeeded in making an agreement with the insurgent leaders for the surrender of the Itata and for this reason the Charleston stopped her pursuit of the insurgent ship when she reached Callao. The fact that the Itata went to Tocopilla, the nitrate mines below Iquique and within easy reach of the railroad, and did not discharge her cargo also gives weight to this opinion, as she could have discharged her cargo and returned empty handed and surrendered.

What course this government will now take it is impossible to learn, but those posted on international law say that the first charge against her will be that of violating the neutrality laws. She will also be open to the charge of violating the customs laws for leaving port without clearance papers and taking a deputy United States marshal by force.

Secretary Tracy says to an Associated Press reporter to-night that the train of circumstances that led up to the peaceful surrender of the ship, he said that the desire for a surrender came from the leaders of the insurgent party at Iquique, and were made through Admiral McCann. The offer was communicated to the department at Washington and in due time were accepted by this government without, however, implying any recognition on the part of the United States of the insurgents as belligerents. The proposition was pending when the Charleston was at Acapulco replenishing her coal supply. As soon as the offer was accepted a telegram authorizing him to cease the chase was sent to Captain Remey of the Charleston, but the steamer had already sailed when the telegram reached Acapulco and the captain, unaware of the turn of affairs, had proceeded on his search for the escaped vessel. The fact of the acceptance of the offers to surrender the Itata on her arrival in Chilian waters was therefore communicated to Admiral McCann, who was therefore prepared to receive the Itata on her arrival. Secretary Tracy stated that the Itata would be sent up the coast to answer charges against her in the circuit court.

THE COMMANDER'S STATEMENT.

IQUIQUE, via Galveston, June 4.—The commander of the Itata states that arms were not embarked at San Diego, but many miles out to sea. The insurgent government at Iquique claims that this modifies its position, and will probably result in a speedy solution of difficulties.

THE CHARLESTON ARRIVES.

IQUIQUE, via Galveston, June 4.—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here at mid-day.

THE ESMERALDA AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, June 4.—The Chilian insurgent cruiser Esmeralda just arrived here.

Chilian News.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—South American mails received by the bureau of American republics are full of interesting details of the Chilian civil war.

The new Chilian congress convened by Balmaceda, which is now in session, and in which Balmaceda's friends claim all but two governors are represented, had placed absolute power in his hands.

It has authorized him (pending the pacification of the country) to arrest and transport citizens at will, to augment the land and sea forces, to expend the public revenues without regard to the estimates, to procure money by pledging the credit of the state rendering an account to congress, and to suspend the right of meeting and liberty of the press.

The United States minister, Patrick Egan, and all the members of the diplomatic corps attended the opening of Balmaceda's congress except the German and Italian ministers.

Famine prices were said to be prevailing at Iquique, and meal was selling at 70 cents a pound, potatoes at $20 a bag and flour at $40 a keg.

LIFE LINGERS.

NO IMPROVEMENT.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 4—MIDNIGHT—After the consultation to-night Sir James Grant said it had been decided to telegraph for Dr. George Ross of Montreal, at the request of relatives and members of the house of commons. He said there was no change in the premier's condition. People had taken a very encouraging and hopeful view from the nature of the bulletins issued to-day, but in this they are mistaken. The premier's condition is not improved. His pulse is very feeble and I think he is weaker to-night than at any time since his illness.

A QUIET NIGHT.

OTTAWA, June 5, 6 a. m.—Sir John Macdonald passed the night without any change to record. He took his nourishment at the usual intervals and slept a good deal between times. His strength remains as yesterday. Respiration 30, pulse 103, and having the same character as during the past two days.

R. W. POWELL, M. D.

UNCHANGED CONDITION.

OTTAWA, June 5, 10 p. m.—Sir John Macdonald's condition to-day was unchanged up to three o'clock this afternoon when he became more conscious of his surroundings.

This evening his general condition is much as it was yesterday evening, excepting that his heart's action was still more irregular. Respiration 30, pulse 100.

A NOVEL EXPEDITION.

Walter Wellman Leads a Party in Columbus' Track.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Ward line steamer Santiago, which sailed this afternoon for the Bahama islands, carried a novel expedition organized by The Chicago Herald. The expedition is composed of Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Herald, in command; Charles Lederer, the artist of the Herald, a photographer, mechanic and two servants. It goes to Nassau, New Providence, and there charters a vessel and makes a cruise of the islands thereabouts, following as near as possible the track which Christopher Columbus sailed on his first voyage to America. The object of the expedition is to discover the spot upon which Columbus made his first landing on the shores of the new world, and there to erect a monument in honor of the great man. The mystery as to the first landing spot has never been solved. The only positive evidence available is that left by Columbus himself in his journal, which was copied in part by his friend, Bishop Casas after Columbus' death. The original manuscript has disappeared. Columbus named the island he first visited San Salvador and he described it as being flat and small and containing a large lagoon in the middle. Historians and geographers have selected no fewer than five islands as the San Salvador of Columbus.

Washington Irving accepted the popular tradition in Cat island, and in this he was supported by no less an authority than Humboldt. All the old geographies and maps copied the same island.

Captain Becher of the London hydrographic office gave years of study to the question, and decided that Columbus must have first landed at Watlings, and Watlings is now the theory most in favor.

Captain Fox, an American naval officer, brought forward an ingenious argument to prove that San Salvador was Samana island, and his view has been adopted by many historians.

Varnhagen placed the land fall at Mariguana island, and Navarrete, the famous Spanish historian, who furnished Irving many of the materials for his life of Columbus was confident that Columbus first landed at the Grand Turk island, which is 300 miles southeast of Cat island.

Many books and papers have been written in support of these various theories, but no one has ever done that which the Chicago Herald expedition was organized to do—take the journal of Columbus. The Herald's expedition goes without a theory, but with a determination to seek the truth. It is believed this is the only manner in which the vexed question of the spot on which occurred the most tremendous event of history can be settled, and the Herald expedition will spare neither pains nor expense in its solution.

If successful in locating the spot where Columbus first erected his cross and took possession of the land in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella, the expedition will there erect a handsome monument provided by the Chicago Herald and deposit in the corner-stone thereof many interesting documents and copies of the leading newspapers of the United States.

The expedition has been carefully organized. Walter Wellman, the commanding officer, is a writer of wide reputation and great experience in all the fields of journalism.

Charles Lederer, the Chicago artist, is famous in the West for his skill both as a general artist and cartoonist. The other members of the expedition were carefully chosen for their respective duties.

A Financial Conference.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster entered the sub-treasury building at 11.30 o'clock this morning. Assistant-treasurer Elisha Roberts had invited a number of prominent financiers to meet Secretary Foster to discuss the matter of the redemption of the $23,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds held by the banks to secure deposits.

It was after 1.30 o'clock when the conference closed. As soon as the meeting adjourned, the gentlemen in attendance hurried away saying that Assistant-treasurer Roberts would tell all there was to tell about it. Mr. Roberts said that Jesse Seligman presided over the meeting, and that nearly everyone present had taken part in the general discussion upon the four and a-half per cent. bonds to be redeemed by the government on September 1. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following on motion of George S. Coe, by unanimous vote, Secretary Foster not voting.

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of representatives of banks and trust companies and bankers and brokers of New York, hereby express to the secretary of the treasury its unanimous opinion that, in view of the necessity for an increase of circulating notes for the movement of the abundant coming crops of every variety, it is the interest of the country at large to extend the maturing 4½ per cent. bonds at the rate of 2 per cent., payable at the pleasure of the government, and that a lower rate of interest would tend to contract the currency at a time inconvenient to all business interests."

Secretary Foster took some part in the general discussion prior to the adoption of the resolution.

Northwestern Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern road was held here to-day. David P. Kimball, Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel M. Burger, Albert Keep and M. L. Sykes were re-elected directors to serve for three years. James C. Fargo was elected director for three years to succeed A. G. Dulman, deceased. President Marvin Hughitt and all of the old officers were re-elected. The annual report of the company shows:

Gross earnings for the year ending May 31, 1891 (the month of May, 1891, being estimated)	$27,810,710 25
Operating expenses; taxes, interest and sinking funds (the month of May, 1891, being estimated)	24,131,609 81
Total	$3,676,100 [illegible]
Dividends	$3,445,804 00
Surplus	$233,296 44
Surplus of line west of Missouri river	19,540 95
Total	$249,837 39

These figures do not include the receipts from land sales. A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock.

Secretary Foster's Speech.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4.—Secretary Foster was the guest of the Union League club of Brooklyn this evening. After dinner a reception was held, at which the secretary spoke in part as follows:

Our Democratic friends have had a good deal to say of late about the billion dollar congress. His late excellency, Grover Cleveland, would seem to be troubled on this score also. These gentlemen forget all the while that this is a billion dollar country. [Applause.] Congress did make large appropriations for pensions and for all kinds of public service. In no case do I think, so far as these appropriations are concerned, were they greater than the necessity called for. I am not defending the appropriations. Some of them I would not defend. But every move we make our Democratic friends seem to think indicates poverty in the treasury department. Recently I thought it wise and prudent to propose an extension with the 4½ per cent. bonds. The treasury department is abundantly able to pay the bonds when they mature. In view of the fact that $53,000,000 in gold had been exported within a short period of time, I deemed it unwise to do anything just now to decrease the volume of currency in the national banks. It occurred to me also that if we extended these bonds at a satisfactory rate of interest not more than 2 per cent., the bankers would buy the balance of these bonds and use it as a basis for additional currency. My prediction to-day is that the bonds may be extended and at the rate of 2 per cent. interest they will bear a premium, a condition of credit that exists nowhere in the world besides."

Stock Yards Sold.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 4.—A gentleman who has large stock yard investments here and important financial connections in England, states that an English syndicate has completed negotiations for the purchase of the Omaha stock yards. Ex-Congressman McShane negotiated the deal. The price is said to be $600,000,000.

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GENERAL SHERMAN.

By General Viscount Wolseley, G.C.B.,

Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

[Written for the Gazette.]

PART VI.

Grant now wisely determined to move all the armies of the United States toward one great common and central object. The hitherto desultory and divergent operations of those several armies, as directed by the war minister at Washington, had generally resulted in defeat, and even victory brought little advantage with it. Mr. Stanton, the civilian secretary of war, seems to have been under the delusion that his genius for war was as great as his wire-pulling ability, that he was as sound a strategist as he was clever as a politician. As long as he was allowed to select the lines of operation for the Northern armies, their objectives had seldom any intimate relation one with the other. In each instance the particular object aimed at was good and useful in itself, but each army played its own game, its own hand, I may say. Henceforth, under Grant's direction, they were to be all worked as mere pieces, in the one big game to be played by one head upon one great board. He meant to move them towards one common object, working them as a team, one helping the other. The pace and results demanded from each were to be largely regulated by the doings of the neighboring armies, and of their subsidiary columns. In fact, General Grant meant to conduct the war thenceforward on true military principles. Of those principles Mr. Stanton, who had previously directed the federal armies, ordering them hither and thither, had only that little knowledge which is proverbially dangerous in all sciences, and which almost always means disaster in war.

Grant's orders to Sherman were to attack General Johnston's army wherever it was, and to fight and follow it constantly wherever it went. Above all things, he was to lay hold of it, never to relax his grip of it, and, by doing so, preclude the possibility of any part of it being sent to reinforce Lee near Richmond. He was, if possible, to break up and annihilate Johnston's army, for which the force at his disposal was considered to be amply sufficient. His mission was to get into the interior of Georgia and destroy its railways and great resources as far as possible.

Gen. Joseph Johnston, appointed in December, 1863, to command the Army of Tennessee, had established his headquarters at Dalton, Ga., about thirty miles southeast of Chattanooga. The army only numbered about 36,000 men, "of whom 6000 were without arms and as many without shoes." All ranks suffered much from want of blankets, and the gun horses and transport mules were in very poor condition. What a contrast to the well fed, well found, and I may say, luxuriously equipped army opposed to it! By May 1 Johnston's army had been raised to about 37,600 foot, 2300 horse and 2800 gunners and drivers—in all to about 40,000 horse and foot and 112 guns. That is 2.8 guns per 1000 fighting men.

Poor Mr. Davis, who, like Mr. Stanton, seemed to think himself a heaven-born general, had conceived the notion that Johnston, joined by Longstreet's corps from Morristown, making up an army of 75,000 men, would be strong enough for an advance into Tennessee with a view to the recapture of that State for the Confederacy. Early in March, 1865, General Bragg, Mr. Davis' staff officer, had formulated a plan of campaign with this object in view. It was faulty in the extreme, and Johnston did not hesitate to say so to the Confederate president. At any rate, it could not be carried out. As Johnston in his remonstrance had predicted, the Federal army, with every want amply supplied, was ready to move from Chattanooga long before his ill-equipped and numerically very inferior army was in any condition for offensive operations.

As in most campaigns Sherman's first difficulty was to arrange for the regular supply of food, equipment, ammunition, and all sorts of military stores required by an army on the march. His lines of communication ran through a fertile country, traversed at will by the enemy's roving cavalry. The Confederate horsemen were most enterprising in cutting off detached posts, burning great depots of food, destroying bridges, etc. Nashville was Sherman's principal base, and immense quantities of food and supplies and stores of all kinds had been collected there. Behind Nashville his line of communication was with Louisville on the Ohio river, a distance of about 200 miles, and by water down the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, to Cairo on the Mississippi. Both these lines had to be carefully guarded, and a large number of men were required for the purpose. The American lines of railway in those days were of very flimsy construction, and consequently an easy prey to the raiding cavalry bent on their destruction. All the bridges, culverts, and most of the biggest viaducts were of pine, easily burnt or destroyed by gun-cotton, so almost all required detachments for their protection. In many instances bridges and viaducts required a well constructed block house at each end. Indeed, there was nothing of the permanent way beyond the rails themselves, that was at all permanent on these lines, or that a few hours' work could not destroy. Even the rails were easily rendered useless. Placed across a pile of burning sleepers and made red-hot they were easily bent, or twisted round a tree cork-screw fashion. When thus not only bent, but twisted, they could never be used again until they were re-rolled.

The one line of communication upon whose protection he bestowed most care was the line of railway from Louisville to Nashville, and so on to Chattanooga. On it he relied for most the supplies he required. But it was very much exposed to Wade Hampton's dashing horsemen.

To reduce as far as possible the supply difficulty during the advance upon Atlanta, all ranks were obliged to carry on their horses or their person food for five days, besides what they required in the way of blankets or greatcoats. Each battalion was allowed but one wagon and one ambulance. To the officers of each company one mule or pack-horse was allowed, but no tents were to be taken, except one per battalion as an office, and a few with each division for the sick and wounded. According to the official returns General Sherman quotes in his Memoirs, the strength of each battalion in the Army of the Cumberland when it started on this march was 300 bayonets, and of each regiment of cavalry about 280 troopers. In the other army corps these numbers were about the same. I wonder what the English lieutenant-colonel, who grumbles because his battalion is only 700 men, would say were he assigned the command of a battalion of 300 raw, untrained, undrilled, recently-enlisted recruits!

It is very easy to be critical of operations in the field. Watched from some commanding height, the pace in a steeplechase or in any run with hounds always seems slow to the observer. But to the riders this is not the case. They are all the time doing their best over the big fences or difficult ground to be crossed. They see the banks, and brooks, and hedges close before them, and can fairly estimate their nature and how best to "negotiate" them. And so it is with an army in the field. The general's mind is racked with the natural difficulties to be surmounted, the broken bridges to be repaired, the swamps to be crossed, but, above all, things with anxieties on the score of food, ammunition, and other supplies without which he cannot keep the field at all. But to the distant observer, to the self-elected unmilitary critic, the delays seem unaccountable, the pace extremely slow.

On the other hand, without a close criticism of every campaign, the student gathers little benefit from military history.

Approaching General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta with this idea, it would seem he ought to have done more at first with his enemy than he accomplished. His army was certainly twice that of Johnston's in strength; perhaps two-and-a-half times greater would be nearer the exact truth. It was clearly his policy to force Johnston into a general action as near as possible to his base at Chattanooga. This was the case not only for supply reasons, but because the further he advanced from thence the heavier would be the calls upon him for large detachments to protect his increasing line of communications. Johnston, on the other hand, would, in falling back, pick up detachments and stragglers from day to day. Besides, the northern armies had a way of rapidly diminishing in numbers the further they proceeded from their base. It is very easy to push an adversary, when you are over twice his strength, but to push him back should not content any commander under those circumstances; he should destroy him whilst doing so. As it was, General Johnston was allowed to withdraw behind the Coosa and Etowah rivers without any serious loss. The confederate general was not able to avail himself of the use of field works as much as he would have liked, as he was sadly in want of entrenching tools. As it was, however, he very roughly handled his antagonist at the battle of New Hope Church, where Sherman entirely failed, after many days' fighting to dislodge him. Sherman had been a month in moving less than 100 miles, along or parallel to a railway; and although over twice his enemy in numbers, he had not as yet punished him at all severely. The country was, of course, difficult, but even admitting that, his total loss in killed, wounded and missing—over 9,000—was not, I think, compensated for by what he had won. The Confederate losses were somewhat over 5,000 in killed and wounded. They seem to have lost very few as prisoners in this first month of the campaign. General Johnston scoffs at the notion that Sherman's slow rate of advance may be fairly set down to the physical difficulties of the country traversed. He adds, "I would gladly have given all the mountains, ravines, rivers and woods in Georgia for such a supply of artillery ammunition, proportionally, as he had."

It has always struck me that Sherman's over-cautious slowness of movement was here the result of the very high reputation as a leader generally accorded to Johnston, and acknowledged by all the regular officers in the United States army. During this early part of the campaign, Sherman seemed rather to aim at the protection of his army from some skillful counter attack by his active and redoubtable enemy, than at any bold offensive operations of his own. In fact, he was determined to afford Johnston no opportunity for any display of his well-known genius and enterprise. The result was a hesitating slowness of movement. Notwithstanding his great numerical superiority, he hesitated to adopt any vigorous offensive in front of so skillful a tactician. This illustrates very usefully and clearly the power and effect of one of the many moral influences always at work in war, not only upon the heart and soul of an army as a whole, but upon the brain, reasoning, and actions of individual commanders. The cautious nature of the policy to which Sherman here carefully restricted himself was apparently dictated by the dread that he might omit some precaution, and so give his clever antagonist an opening of which he might be able to take advantage. How often is this the case at chess. A man, perhaps a good player, destroys his play by over-caution, the result of the awe with which his antagonist, of great repute as a player, has inspired him.

On June 6, 1864, Sherman again moved forward his manœuvring army. Again largely reinforced, it numbered in round figures about 100,000 men. For a commander embarked in a great offensive policy, he from the first evinced a considerable want of confidence in his own genius and in the fighting power of his army, by the care with which he entrenched every position taken up near Johnston. Sherman says, that during this campaign alone "hundreds if not thousands of miles of shelter trenches were built by both armies, and, as a rule, whichever party attacked, one of them got the worst of it."

On June 27, 1864, Sherman resolved to attack Johnston in his fortified position, on Kenesaw mountain. It was a very bloody affair, but at the end of two and a half hours' heavy firing on each side, the Northerners were beaten back with very great loss at all points. As both the commanding generals say in their narratives, a continuous battle had raged from June 10th to July 3d. Johnston held on to positions round Marietta for twenty-six days, during which time his army suffered much from want of gun ammunition. Indeed, he tells us there was so little of it that it had to be reserved for pitched battles. What a commentary upon the conditions under which the two armies fought! That of the north constantly re-inforced with recruits obtained by enormous bounties, running as high as $500 and $600 a man, was now in strength considerably over twice that of the army opposed to it. It was well fed, most liberally supplied with every field requisite, and with as much ammunition of all sorts as it chose to use. On the other hand, the Confederate army was very poorly provided with everything a soldier wants in the field, ill shod, and, indeed, some thousands of men were without any shoes at all. But its spirit was high, and there was no foreign element in it. Its soldiers were all men of the southern soil, fighting in what they believed to be a just, a lawful war, for everything man holds dear.

There is great discrepancy in the accounts given by the two sides of the northern losses in these battles up to July 3. But, as General Johnston says, the 10,000 and odd graves in the Marietta cemetery bear silent witness to the Northern losses south of the Etowah river.

Mile by mile Johnston's army was forced back by Sherman's careful, but well-devised turning manœuvres. On July 9 the Confederate army fell back behind the Chattahoochee river, over which two Federal army corps had crossed the preceding day. By July 17 all Sherman's army were on the left bank of that river.

It seems to me that General Johnston did not, upon this occasion, act up to his reputation as an enterprising commander. He surely ought, even with his inferior army, to have made Sherman pay dearly during the very difficult operation of crossing an army of about 100,000 men over the unfordable Chattahoochee river. The best crossing places had been previously entrenched with the most skillfully and carefully constructed field works. He held a central position, and his very strong bridge-head where the railway spanned that stream, insured him command of both banks.

Mr. Davis now took a most fatal step. He recalled Johnston, and substituted for him, the very third-rate leader, General Hood. The Fabian policy adopted, and necessarily adopted by Johnston, did not find favor with the government at Richmond, nor indeed with the southern people. They had come to regard victory as the natural result of every encounter between the two forces, no matter what might be the superior strength of the Northern army. "Why does not Johnston fall back? Why does he not fight Sherman?" were the angry questions on every southerner's lips, and they were echoed in all their daily leading articles. His cautious policy was as generally condemned, as was Wellington's when he fell back before Massena to Torres Vedras. Such a policy never suits an impatient people, still less the political gentlemen who sit at home at ease, as has ever been, is ever will be so. God help the unfortunate commander entrusted with the defence of England, when, without fighting a pitched battle, he falls back from the south and east coasts towards selected positions near London. What a howl of ignorant anger will go up to heaven from the wise citizens of London, and the host of self-constituted military critics. How unsparing will be their condemnation of a policy, and of operations they cannot understand, much less appreciate.

Upon the evening of July 17 Johnston received an order by telegram to hand over his command to General Hood. Folly had reached its zenith in the council chamber at Richmond. Sherman writes on this subject: "The character of a leader is a large factor in the game of war, and I confess I was pleased at this change." He had, indeed, every good reason to be so.

Under Johnston, Hood had been a perverse—one might even say an insubordinate—second in command. Upon more than one occasion during the retreat he had deliberately disobeyed his general's orders. He was captious and fault-finding, and never seems to have thrown himself heartily or cordially into the operations designed by his chief. The Confederate government suffered seriously by his employment wherever he was, but never so fatally as during Johnston's retreat to Atlanta.

On July 22 he sallied from that city and attacked the Federals, who were taken by surprise. A bloody, indecisive, and fruitless battle ensued, which left things tolerably as they were, except that it was a heavy drain upon his small store of gun ammunition, and that it played General Sherman's game as regarded losses. Hood could not afford to exchange the body of one Confederate soldier for two Federals killed or wounded.

On the night of September 1, 1864, General Hood evacuated Atlanta. It was a most serious loss to the Confederacy. Had Johnston been left in command of the Southern army, Sherman would not have had so easy a victory, nor do I think the latter would have even attempted the daring movement which led directly to the evacuation of that place. Sherman knew he had a very different man to deal with in Hood, and that he could afford to take liberties he would not have ventured upon against Johnston. Mr. Davis's mad dismissal of Johnston relieved Sherman's mind of the weight with which his belief in, his awe of, Johnston's ability as a leader, had previously burdened it. With Hood as an antagonist he breathed freely again, and seemed to have become all at once a new man. Hesitation and diffidence in his own powers no longer numbed his brain, or paralysed his arm. There returned to him that confidence in his own powers which is essential to success, and which in war is so commonly the precursor of victory.

In my next article I propose to follow his career through the Atlanta campaign to the grave of the Confederacy.

BANTING'S WAY.

An Ancient and Unsatisfactory Anti-Fat System.

[Written for the Gazette.]

In 1862 and 1863 I was in London, England. Having caught a severe summer cold it caused a slight deafness, which alarmed me so much that I sought the advice of a celebrated aurist, Mr. William Harvey of Soho square.

My visiting days were similar to those of an elderly gentleman with whom I fell into conversation, and being afterward introduced by Mr. Harvey we became well acquainted. The affable old gentleman who helped to beguile the tedious hours of waiting in a medical man's ante-room was, I afterward learned, nearly 60 years of age.

He was very slightly deaf, not fat, and appeared to me to be one of enormous bulk. In reality he was 5 feet 5 inches in stature, and weighed 202 pounds, a large portion of which he carried from the chest downward like an immense balloon of flesh. I am thus particular in describing him because I never met any one who was personally acquainted with him, and because he was at that very time engaged in writing a pamphlet which was destined to render him famous. He was a London merchant, by name William Banting, author of the renowned "Letter on Corpulence."

This little work appeared in England in 1863, and immediately acquired such popularity that it was translated into almost all living languages, and gained for its writer the distinction of having his name bestowed upon his and any treatment for the reduction of adipose tissue.

Not that Banting was the discoverer of the dietetic system for the release from one of the direst plagues of the human race. The physicians of antiquity gave almost similar instructions as Banting did for the burning off of superfluous fat. Hippocrates, "the father of medicine" (born 460 B. C.), recommended exercise in the open air while fasting, and no hot baths.

Down to modern times no reduction treatment had been of any special value. It remained for Banting to give some new-old information in such a condensed, straightforward form as to place the "cure" for obesity within the reach of every one afflicted with the malady, for that is what it becomes if left unchecked.

Among those old enough to remember the "Banting sensation" it is generally believed that the author died shortly after, and in consequence of his own treatment. Such is not the case. He was already an old man when he began it, born in 1797, and died in 1871, having lived to the age of 75, and for nine years after he began his celebrated treatment.

His "Letter on Corpulence" is still considered an authority upon this subject, but is difficult to obtain, being almost out of print in this country. Therefore, I quote the most interesting and salient portions of it. By way of beginning, he says:

"I am confident no man laboring under obesity can be quite insensible to the sneers and remarks of the cruel and injudicious in public assemblies, public vehicles or the ordinary street traffic; nor to the annoyance of finding no adequate space in a public assembly if he should seek amusement or need refreshment, and therefore he naturally keeps away as much as possible from places where he is likely to be made the object of the taunts and remarks of others. I am as regardless of public remark as most men, but I have felt these difficulties, and therefore avoided such circumscribed accommodation and notice, and by that means have been deprived of many advantages to health and comfort.

"Although no very great size or weight, still I could not stoop to tie my shoe, so to speak, nor attend to the little offices humanity requires, without considerable pain and difficulty, which only the corpulent can understand; I have been compelled to go down stairs slowly backward, to save the jar of increased weight upon the ankle and knee joints and being obliged to puff and blow with every slight exercise, particularly that of going up stairs."

"The reason why Banting could not stoop was that, as I have said, his fat centred in the abdomen. About Turkish baths now much resorted to by the corpulent he says:

"At this juncture (about three years back) Turkish baths became the fashion, and I was advised to adopt them as a remedy. With the first few I found immense benefit in power and elasticity for walking exercise; so, believing I had found the 'philosopher's stone,' pursued them three times a week till I had taken fifty, then less frequently (as I began to fancy, with some reason, that so many weakened my constitution), till I had taken ninety, but never succeeded in losing more than six pounds weight during the whole course, and I gave up the plan as worthless, though I have full belief in their cleansing properties and their value in colds, rheumatism, and many other ailments."

"When I first took a course of Turkish baths in the delusive hope that they would stay back my rapidly accumulating flesh I asked the bath attendant if they conduced more to the increase or to the reduction of fat.

"Yes, mum," she replied. "But which?" I persisted. "Do they make you thin or fat?"

"They does mum, both. They makes fat folks thin and thin folks fat."

After many experiments by which Banting added to, rather than lessened his bulk, he found relief in a dietary system furnished by Mr. Harvey. Strange that an aurist should effect a cure where so many physicians had failed. After describing several of his failures, Banting says:

"At last I found the right man, who unhesitatingly said he believed my ailments were caused principally by corpulence, and prescribed a certain diet—no medicine beyond a morning cordial as a corrective—with immense effect and advantage both to my hearing and the decrease of my corpulency."

My own personal experiments in the reduction of my weight extend over a period of twelve years. Accompanying every so-called obesity cure there was some "corrective," a mysterious draught, cordial, medicine, pill, powder or tea, the component parts of which are kept secret from the patient.

The "corrective" which Harvey gave Banting was an acidulated purgative draught, and that is the aim of them all, though the person supposes the medicine to be a part of the reduction process.

Banting goes on to say: "The items from which I was advised to abstain as much as possible were bread, butter, milk, sugar, beer and potatoes, which had been the main (and, I thought, innocent) elements of my existence, or, at all events, they had for many years been adopted freely. These, said my excellent adviser, contain starch and saccharine matter, tending to create fat and should be avoided altogether. For breakfast I take four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled fish, bacon or cold meat of any kind except pork, a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), a little biscuit or one ounce of dry toast. For dinner, five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetable except potato, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of a pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret, sherry or madeira; champagne, port and beer forbidden. For tea, two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar. For supper, three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret. For nightcap, if required, a tumbler of grog (gin, whisky or brandy, without sugar) or a glass or two of claret or sherry.

"This plan leads to an excellent night's rest, with from six to eight hours' sound sleep. The dry toast or rusk may have a tablespoonful of spirit to soften it, which will prove acceptable. Perhaps I did not wholly escape starchy or saccharine matter, but scrupulously avoided milk, sugar, beer, butter, etc., which were known to contain them.

"On rising in the morning I take a tablespoonful of a special corrective cordial, which may be called the Balm of Life, in a wineglass of water—a most grateful draught, as it seems to carry away all the dregs left in the stomach after digestion; then I take about 5 or 6 ounces solid and 8 liquid for breakfast; 8 ounces of solid and 8 of liquid for dinner; 3 ounces of solid and 8 of liquid for tea; 4 ounces of solid and 6 of liquid for supper and the grog afterward, if I please. I am not, however, strictly limited to any quantity at either meal, so that the nature of the food is rigidly adhered to.

"My former dietary table was bread and milk for breakfast, or a pint of tea with plenty of milk and sugar, and buttered toast, meat, beer, much bread (of which I was very fond) and pastry for dinner; the meal of tea similar to that of breakfast, and generally a fruit tart or bread and milk for supper. I had little comfort and far less sleep."

By following Harvey's system in one year Banting lost 46 pounds and reduced his waist 12¼ inches. His health was so greatly improved that he had lost even the feeling of "occasional faintness" which annoyed him after he had fully entered upon the cure.

That "occasional faintness." How well in after years I came to know it, when I fell a victim to that disposition to corpulence which I inherited from both parents. It was natural that I should first turn to Banting's book to guide me back into the lost path of leanness. Carefully I followed his dietary card for two weeks, keeping constantly out doors and on foot.

I lost fourteen pounds in weight in that time, but was then obliged to take to my bed and call in a doctor. I was suffering from weakness and derangement of the digestive organs. Moreover, I had a strange, pimply eruption over the body, caused, the doctor said, by impoverishment of blood, owing to lack of nutritious food.

Banting expressly says: "I do not recommend every corpulent man to rush headlong into such a change of diet—certainly not—but to act advisedly and after full consultation with a physician."

I "rushed headlong" into the change of diet without consulting a physician and suffered accordingly. At the same time I know the Banting cure is not lasting unless the diet is continued. My fourteen pounds which I had starved off me so painfully fairly galloped back at the first square meal I took upon recovery.

By the Banting system of reduction more weakness is superinduced than by any other within my knowledge. With the loss of flesh the hands become wrinkled as in age, and most serious drawback of all for the gentler sex, the face becoming positively haggard and gaunt. The flabby cheeks drop loosely down on the corrugated bag of flesh which was once a double chin. The nose becomes blue and pinched, the skin on the forehead gets stretched and tightened, and the eyes bulge out as their bed of flesh is withdrawn. To sum up, the Banting corpulence cure improves the figure, but spoils the face by giving it that "lean and hungry" look which Cassius wore. CELIA LOGAN.

Weekly Weather Report.

Weather report taken at Colorado college for week ending June 1, at 1:30 p. m.:

Barometric Pressure—Mean pressure at 1:30 p. m., 23.21 inches; maximum on May 26, at 5 p. m., 23.97 inches; minimum on June 1, at 5 p. m., 23.618 inches.

Wind—Total movement, 13.33 miles; mean hourly velocity 7.9 miles; maximum per hour, 2[illegible] miles on May 30, at [illegible] a. m.

Temperature—Mean temperature at 1:30 p. m. 67.7 deg.; maximum on May 28 at 11 a. m., 79.6 deg.; minimum on May 26, at 3 a. m., 36.7 deg.

On last Sunday afternoon two burglars were seen in the act of burglarizing the house of James Shumate at Rusted during the absence of the family. The burglars were seen by two men who followed them to this city, where they caught sight of them, and Officers Gathright and Chapman arrested them on Tejon street. They gave their names as James Kelley and Joe Miller. In Justice Walker's court yesterday they were bound over in the sum of $2000 each, and are now in the county jail. The amount stolen consisted principally of various pieces of jewelry and was valued at $100. The valuables were found upon the thieves.

Highway Robbers.

MARSHALL, Mo., June 1.—Rev. G. H. Whitehead and D. M. Marrow were going to Walnut Grove Sunday morning where the former had an appointment to preach. When about two miles from the church a man from the brush at the side of the road placed a navy revolver at their heads and demanded their money. They responded promptly and gave him their pocketbooks containing about $10 or $12. He then demanded their watches, but when he found them to be silver he refused to take them.

After perpetrating the robbery the highwayman called out: "Drive on, gentlemen, and be good to yourself." But kept them covered with two pistols until they were out of range.

Turkish Brigands.

VIENNA, June 1.—Brigands derailed the eastern express train near Tcherkesskoi, Turkey, Sunday. Several German and English tourists, including a Berlin banker, were captured. The brigands demanded a ransom of £8000 for the prisoners. The latter sent word to the German embassador at Constantinople, M. De Radowitz. Chancellor Von Caprivi on being communicated with, authorized M. De Radowitz to advance the amount, and the prisoners were released. The other passengers, not tourists, were plundered but not carried off.

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HONORED DEAD.

DECORATION DAY DULY OBSERVED IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

A Fine Parade of Veterans, Military and Civic Societies—Impressive Ceremonies at Evergreen Cemetery—Two Interesting Addresses.

Decoration day was duly observed in Colorado Springs. Those who survived the great struggle and those who have come after, love to gather once each year in the city of the dead to do honor to the heroic soldiers who lie buried there, by placing flowers upon their graves, by services solemn and beautiful, by recalling their deeds of bravery. Although Memorial day this year fell upon Saturday, a busy day for the average citizen, and the visit of the president served to call out the various marching societies of the city recently, yet there was no apparent abatement in the interest in Decoration day in Colorado Springs. Each year the ceremonies become larger and more impressive.

The day broke fair and beautiful yesterday, seeming to smile upon the occasion. At an early hour the streets began to fill with people, and there was the sound of music and marching feet. Many of the merchants decorated their stores, in fact the decorations were much more general than usual, while flags flew from nearly all public buildings. The parade formed and started promptly at 9 o'clock, and during the entire day there was not a hitch or break. If there was a distinctive feature of the parade yesterday it was the number of school children in line.

THE PARADE.

The procession formed opposite the city hall on Nevada avenue at 9:15 a. m., and moved over the route formerly indicated in the following order: First came a platoon of the city police, headed by Captain Gathright, all attired in the regulation blue, and presenting their usual fine and commanding appearance. Then came the marshal of the day, L. C. Dana, and his aides, W. R. Rudy, R. B. Taylor, W. H. D. Merrill and F. T. Steinmetz, all finely uniformed and mounted upon spirited horses. Following came the Centennial State band, with fourteen pieces, discoursing martial strains par excellence, led by Drum Major M. O. Barnes, the band fully sustaining its well-merited high standing as one of the best in the west. Then followed Troop A, with thirty men in line, all in full military uniform and carrying carbines, the troop presenting a very imposing and military-like appearance. Next came the College Cadets with twenty-one men in line, and with their neat and attractive uniforms and their glistening rifles, attracted more than usual attention. Following the Cadets, came Camp 25, P. O. S. of A., with fifteen men in line, all wearing the beautiful regalia of the order and presenting a very creditable showing. Next came the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, with fifteen men in line, and with their very attractive uniforms were the recipients of many compliments. Following came Pike's Peak lodge, I. O. O. F., with forty men in line, all wearing the very attractive regalia of the order. Then came the G. A. R. fife and drum corps, heading John A. Logan camp, Sons of Veterans, which organization had twenty-four men in line, doing high credit to this worthy and patriotic order. Following came the G. A. R. post, No. 22, and old and patriotic veterans in line, all evidencing in their looks the special desire to keep green the memory of those for whom the observance of Decoration day has been set apart. Then followed carriages bearing Mayor Sprague and members of the city council, after which came the children of the city schools, about 600 in number, in charge of Superintendent Pattison, Comrades Brusoe and Dwinell and teachers. The long line of children, extending for more than two squares, many of them carrying wreaths and bouquets of wild flowers, and in the full glee and merriment of childhood, presented one of the most pleasing features of the procession, and the day will doubtless long be remembered by them.

THE VETERANS.

The veterans marched bravely along that day, but it was with halting step that many of them moved. The fact could not but be impressed upon all who watched them that a few years will leave not one to tell the tale of the great struggle, to recount personal reminiscences. The following is a list of the old soldiers who took part in the parade so far as the names could be learned:

J. J. Campbell, corporal, Company G, Seventy-fourth Illinois infantry.
A. S. Van Borst, private, Company C, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois infantry.
George Gilbert, corporal, Company K, Twenty-fourth Iowa infantry.
S. G. Hoyt, private, Company G, Eleventh Kansas cavalry.
J. K. Neal, private, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-third New York infantry.
Eli [illegible], private, Company K, Seventh Iowa infantry.
A. C. Sellars, private, Company H, Ninth Missouri cavalry.
W. F. Johnson, private, Company F, Eighty-fifth New York infantry.
A. J. Templeton, second-lieutenant, Company G, Third Colorado cavalry.
L. B. Farrar, private, Company G, Fifth and Forty-seventh Massachusetts infantry.
H. A. Smith, private, Company G, Eighteenth Connecticut infantry.
L. W. Snook, sergeant, Company K, Ninety-ninth Illinois.
John Wolfe, private, Company G, Third Colorado cavalry.
J. T. Finch, private, Company E, Twenty-first Missoury infantry.
G. C. Barrington, private, Company E, Sixteenth Ohio infantry.
Ferdinand Batzin, private, Company B, Eighth Illinois infantry.
Sylvester Johnson, private, Company C, Sixtieth Indiana infantry.
G. De La Vergne, lieutenant-colonel, Company B, Forty-seventh New York and Eighth Tennessee regiments.
J. R. Haldeman, lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania infantry.
S. Walker, private, Company G, Seventh Iowa cavalry.
S. R. High, private, Company I, Eighth Illinois cavalry.
E. Stanhouse, private, Company G, Third New Jersey, and Company K, Fourteenth New Jersey infantry.
Edward Brusoe, Tenth New York heavy artillery.
Willis Gossard, Company A, Twenty-third Iowa infantry.
C. P. Essick, captain, Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois infantry.
Samuel Pearcy, Company E, Forty-sixth Missouri infantry.
A. H. Corman, Company I, One Hundred and First Illinois infantry.
Otis Remick, private, Company K, First Wisconsin, and major Eleventh Wisconsin infantry.
L. E. Dwinell, Company E, "Merrill Horse," Michigan.
D. T. Ront, sergeant, Company G, One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth New York infantry.
Jerry Williams, first lieutenant, Company E, Eighty-sixth New York infantry.
D. W. Robbins, corporal, Company D, Thirty-second Iowa infantry.
C. B. Cozens, private, Company F, Sixteenth New York veteran volunteers.
W. C. Holmes, private, Company G, One-hundred-and-twentieth Indiana infantry.
H. H. Dillon, Company G, First New York engineers.
J. B. Clark, private, Company D, Forty-eighth Missouri infantry.
J. W. Ridgeway, sergeant, Company D, Tenth Missouri cavalry.
[illegible] Bumpen, private, Company [illegible], Fourth Ohio, and Company M, Tenth Ohio infantry.
A. W. Partridge, corporal, Company E, Wisconsin volunteer cavalry.
J. R. Smith, Company F, Second Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry; Company F, Fourth United States Mexican light infantry.
A. R. Kieffer, Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry.
Chas. Hewett, One Hundred Eighty-fourth New York light infantry, Company A.
D. C. Work, Co. A, Sixtieth Ohio, volunteer infantry, Twenty-fourth battery, light infantry.
T. A. McMorris, Eighty-sixth Illinois infantry.
A. E. Vest, Fifty-seventh Indiana infantry.
T. M. Huffman, Twenty-first Illinois infantry.
J. C. Hanes, Twenty-third Iowa infantry.
M. Helmer, Second Iowa cavalry.
Geo. H. V. Hall, Ninetieth New York infantry; Eighth New Jersey infantry.
W. L. Johnson, Company A, Tenth Minnesota infantry, Sixteenth army corps.
L. F. Cromwell, First Indiana heavy artillery.
J. F. Gray, Company F, Tenth Iowa infantry, veteran volunteers.
F. O. Russell, Company I, First Arkansas infantry.
Enoch Collett, Company A, Sixteenth Kansas cavalry.
J. S. Taylor, Company G, Nineteenth Iowa infantry.
Edgar T. Ensign, Second Iowa infantry; Ninth Iowa cavalry.
T. B. Stanton, Second West Virginia volunteer guards, Company B.
David Heron, Company B, Fifth Iowa infantry.
Ed. F. Smith, Twenty-third Pennsylvania infantry; Company G, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry.
Lloyd Adamson, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio infantry.
Ira G. Sprague, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York, and One Hundred and Fourth United States troops.
R. B. Hosick, Company A, First Missouri infantry.
Frank Finegan, Company C, Sixty-ninth New York infantry.
L. C. Dana, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois.
Dan Wright, Company B, Fifty-second Pennsylvania.
W. E. McLain, Company A, One Hundred Forty-second Ohio infantry.
J. W. Chapman, Company F, Twenty-third Missouri infantry.
M. W. Everett, First Maine cavalry.
Wm. Saxton, Company F, Twentieth Pennsylvania cavalry.
M. L. DeCoursey, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Company D.
E. F. McCloskey, Company I, One Hundred Ninety-second Ohio volunteer infantry.
A. L. Hunter, Company B, Sixty-third Illinois.
F. L. Rouse, Company B, Forty-sixth Iowa.
H. G. Orton, Company B, Seventh Ohio infantry.

After proceeding over the route as laid down, the procession halted at the Union Pacific track, on South Nevada avenue, from which point the large concourse of people were conveyed by special trains to Evergreen cemetery, where further appropriate observances of the day were made.

AT THE CEMETERY.

The Ft. Worth road ran a train to the cemetery making four trips during the morning, with five cars. A great many people drove or walked to the cemetery, until when the services at the flag staff began it is estimated there were 4000 present. The cemetery committee of the city council had made a ruling that no carriages should enter the gates, and no doubt many who could not walk to the grand stand were disappointed in not being able to hear the exercises.

Upon the arrival of the various organizations at the cemetery gates the line of march was again formed, and with slow and solemn tread, with heads bared, and the band playing a dirge, the troops marched to the flag staff. The ceremony took place at the new G. A. R. burial place, which is much larger and better arranged than the old one. But two old soldiers are buried here, however. A large square was formed by the veterans and the troops, the school children holding the north side and the cadets and Company A the east side.

The beautiful ritual of the G. A. R., used for this occasion, was gone through with, conducted by Mr. E. J. Smith, the post commander, Chaplain Kieffer and other officers of the post. Mr. Kieffer offered prayer and a choir rendered a hymn, and the usual salute was fired by Company A and the cadets. While the detail to place flowers upon the graves was performing its work the assembly broke up and most of the people adjourned to the pavilion, where the exercises were continued.

After music by the choir, Commander Smith introduced Mr. A. W. Keyte of Colorado college, as the first speaker. Mr. Keyte is a very pleasant speaker and made a very good impression. He said:

VETERANS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—We are met once more on the sacred resting place of the dead. We are met in their final resting place in honor of America's soldiery dead, with all its solemnity and suggestiveness surrounding us. Met again to renew the memories of the past; to walk in pleasant sadness among the green mounds of our fallen heroes, to strew their graves with the sweetest garlands—tokens of our undying gratitude to those who died that the nation might live. Fortunately [illegible] than thine will voice the sentiments that cluster about this day. The story of a million and a half of men struggling and dying for liberty presents a theme the limits of which neither the eloquence of Demosthenes, of Pitt, nor the sweet ring of Clay, nor the sublime speech of Webster could reach. And I might refrain were it the task of speaking to the illustrious memories of their past were it not that their deeds and achievements are already gathered and written, not only upon the pages of history, but on the hearts of their countrymen in characters of such glory that fear neither acid nor defacement from their eternal rightness.

Again, across the horizon of our imagination we see the drama in which they acted—and it comes to us as a wild, fevered dream.

We hear that shot fired with sacrilegious hand at the old flag as it so lately reverberates from one end of our land to another, striking terror and surprise to loyal hearts, yet thrilling them with a resentful inspiration that knows no death until the security of that flag is established forever. We hear again the agitated discussions, the impassioned eloquence nerving the arm for the coming contest; we see them deserting the farm, the shop, the office, the desk, to become citizen-volunteers—the grandest of all—some with the wild recklessness of adventure, some in prayers, some thoughtfully, some without consideration, but one and all fired with a patriotism which long as life remains knows no abatement, and which places upon them the star of valor. Behold them as they leave perhaps for the last time their dear ones, as they receive the last benediction of an aged father, the prayerful farewell of a mother's love, as she dedicates the offspring of her life to her country; we pity the sister's despair and the wonderment of the babe; we see again the reluctant good-by to the maiden and her knowing grief as she releases the loved form, perhaps forever—a hurried kiss, a stifled moan and he is away across the square with the stars and stripes above—marching on to the wild, grand, martial music of fife and drum; marching into war; to the cannon's mouth; to death; to the very jaws of hell; to live and to die, but that the eternal truth may live.

Going forth constituting such an army as the world never saw, an army whose character and operations were the marvel of the world, and of whose grand achievements the world had never dreamed. Behold the spectacle! A body of men—farmers, merchants, professional men—stepping forth to battle before whose mighty column the legions of Cæsar and the phalanges of Hannibal sink into insignificance, and beneath whose tread a continent quivers and on whose movement the world's history hangs. The novice has become a veteran. He cares not for the cannon's belching nor the crack of musketry, the wail of the minie-ball nor is dismayed. Instigated by no hope of promotion or money rewards, he enters the thickest of the fight; the right is his only inspiration, he fights with an arm of steel. Principle puts the star of valor upon his breast and the fervor of divinity on his brow. Battles are fought over and over that would have changed the face of Europe ere the sun cast his last beams o'er the blood-stained fields. Battles extending over half a continent are fought again and again, and Northern heroism hurled itself against the steel of Vicksburg and hurled the enemy down the blood-dyed sides of Gettysburg, and amid the song of ball, the gleam of saber and the roar of cannon, pressed its awful yet victorious numbers above the clouds.

On over a hundred battle fields the war wages until every home becomes a house of mourning, every hearthstone desolate of a loved form. We watch them as they swing around Vicksburg with Grant, as they stand or the rebel legions at Chancellorsville; as they stand undaunted a line of fire and steel on which the pride of southern chivalry leaped to death. We watch again the marvelous march from Atlanta to the sea—the march of history—until finally with Grant in front and Sherman behind, they pierce the last remnants of treason and make it a lost cause forever. The shout of victory as it rings along the line from east to west, the last roll of the rebel drum dies away; every rebel hope lies buried.

Then they—America's heroes—pass through the streets of Washington day after day, in final review, and the world beholds the grandest triumphal march ever known, and gives it wondering applause. But wonderful as were their conduct and achievements, no less wonderful was their return to their wonted occupations without a breath of turmoil. In that scene the world saw what could not occur save on American soil. The return to the quiet home of love and once more the bow of peace sets in the sky of America's life, the sweet song of harmony is heard in valley and on mountain side. But, alas! for the expecting mother, the hoping sister, the despairing lover, over 400,000 of the brave ones never returned. Their bones rest beneath the sod of southern fields—in the soldier's trench, it may be unconfined, unknown. Their blood moistened the sands of the south; their bones are strewn in every part of that fertile will; or, they may have lingered to die in a northern dungeon and are now sleeping under the great weeping willows of the north. They fell before the dawn of that glorious day of peace; before the gladsome shout of victory; before they knew the cause for which they died was to live. They sleep their last peaceful sleep in the land they loved and under the flag they served. Their memory can never grow dim, their glory can never die.

> On fame's eternal camping ground
> Their silent tents are spread,
> And glory guards with solemn round
> The bivouac of the dead.

They only are dead; they are the cost of the war. An unprecedented prosperity has crowned the industry of America. The nation can give to its widows and orphans but it can never pay the debt of gratitude it owes to its soldiers, living and dead. It was theirs to whom the blood of war, to realize this frightful carnage of battle. And God grant that as they look down from the eternal battlements of heaven they may not see their dear ones wanting for the necessaries of life.

They went down before they saw that beautiful emblem of liberty float in triumph over the land of the free; that old flag whose poetry seems sweeter, whose blue seems bluer, and whose stars seem more brilliant because of the blood which has run in its defense; that unrivaled symbol of freedom which has served the land of the exhausted volunteer on a hundred battle fields and has lighted the border land of the approaching world to the dying patriot with a crimson glory; that gorgeous sign of America's unity which proclaimed the year of jubilee to four million souls, which has gathered to its folds millions upon millions of the oppressed and hopeless from the whole world, and inspired them with hope and happiness. They fell before it was established eternally, and they now sit about the camp fires of eternity while it is our privilege to behold its beauty and glory. And as we look upon it we know that nowhere under its protecting folds can the hand of the rebel rise or the clanking chains of slavery exist.

The names of those who placed it where it now waves are written not on crumbling marble alone, but upon the hearts of their countrymen. Their fame and memory will widen and deepen as the pages are added to our history and be perpetual as the sun.

We come in loyal love to rekindle our devotion and to sanctify their memories, and to realize with new force the priceless heritage made sacred to us by the blood of America's best and bravest sons. And over the graves of those who fell mangled by shot or shell—over the lost heroes and bleeding in the weary march, over the forms sinking to death in the prison pen or dying in the peaceful northern home under hands wreathing the sweetest garlands of flowers—flowers sweet and beautiful though they are—contrast like our feeble words with their undying fame. This day is replete with lessons for us. We learn again to-day that these little mounds covered with flowers and adorned with the flag are the true milestones by the road which leads the nation to its lofty standard of immortal glory; they mark the road that led America from mediæval tradition to the brilliant grandeur of the Nineteenth century; the way by which the south marches to the goal of such a development only possible on American soil. And these graves mark the turnpike over which eight million freed bondsmen and their descendants are marching to intelligence, freedom, and God.

We learn again that these heroes loved principle more than life, and all these narrow mounds, as they speak to us of sacrifice sublime, commit to us the safe keeping of the nation's honor. It signifies to you and me that precious as is the dust of America's soldiery dead and sacred his memory, more precious and sacred are the principles for which he died, and that in these lie the nation's life.

Lastly, we are taught by the impressive services of this day the awful lessons of war; we learn how short the distance is from the plow to the sword; we learn again that the foundation of American institutions is patriotism—broader and deeper than republicanism, more comprehensive than democracy; a patriotism which when the nation's honor is imperiled, knows no state line; a patriotism older and stronger than the constitution itself.

We learn also that while this Grand Army of veterans is becoming silvered, and one by one responding to the last bugle call, and are marching over to join their comrades in the silent bivouac of the dead, another army is springing from the rear, fresh and flushed in patriotic strength to make the nation's laws, to shape her destiny or die, if need be, in her defense. We learn that we can shape the future history of our country by inculcating into this mighty re-inforcement the eternal principles of human liberty. Let them drink deeply of the fountain of our national life—patriotism. And that they may do so, let our national music float on the air from hill to hill until the grand chorus of humanity shall be swelled by the roar of either ocean; let the triumphal story of right be told by America's sweetest oratory; let the stars and stripes wave, kiss the heavens from the pole of the American school house, floating with all its splendor and significance to inspire and exalt the youth of America, and then its own glory will increase as the years roll by; then these movements in human advancement can suffer no abatement; nor the glory of our national history allow any disfigurement, but it shall be as lasting as the heavens while humanity marches in grand strides to the eternal truth and perfect harmony.

At the conclusion of Mr. Keyte's address Commander Smith introduced the speaker of the day, Judge H. G. Orton, of Princeton, Mo. Judge Orton is a man of fine appearance, a ready and eloquent speaker. The speech was delivered extemporaneously and the GAZETTE regrets that a much better report of it cannot be printed this morning. Judge Orton began his remarks by stating the pleasure he felt in meeting with the citizens to honor the memory of the comrades who have fallen here, in the shadow of the lofty mountains where joy and beauty, prosperity and culture, have made their home. They have met to do honor to the sacred dead, and to-day there is no distinction among men. The man who fought in the ranks is equal to-day in our consideration with him who had the most exalted station. Referring to the war the speaker said that at the outset the people were ignorant of military life, and all they knew of battles was that the rear rank was behind the front rank. Our object was to maintain the equal rights of humanity; theirs to overthrow the nation and extend slavery. We did not go to war as enemies, but as friends. Had it not resulted as it did, we should be as France, Germany and Russia, eaten up by the cost of military defense. In speaking of the cost of the war Judge Orton said that 383,000 men were incapacitated and their lives were shortened an average of twelve years. Taking the insurance tables this would amount to three billions of dollars. All the pensions ever paid by the government would not pay 1 per cent. of the amount. The speaker referred to the ancient custom of the Grecians, the Swiss and others in meeting to honor their soldier dead for deeds of bravery. Should the war break out again we would enlist the young men, and with them some of the old veterans of 1861–1865. The speaker gave a personal description of a scene in a hospital in a rebel prison. The speaker referred to the great impetus given the country in every way by the war; how long it had taken to arm for the struggle, how quickly it could be done to-day. Even the machinery of war could be mined and made in 100 days. Judge Orton closed in an eloquent manner, referring to the cause for which he and his comrades fought and of which they were not ashamed.

DECORATION DAY NOTES.

Seven G. A. R. men happened together at the cemetery gates and all were New Yorkers by birth.

Comrade Dana makes a splendid marshal for a parade. He has a genius for it added to a large experience.

Mr. C. A. Finch's drum corps is a feature of the S. of V. camp and G. A. R., and attracts attention. Mr. Finch has a fife that he carried through the war.

Comrade Rogers parades in line with the identical uniform that he wore as an artilleryman during the war. It is well preserved and he thinks more of it than of all the other clothes he ever had put together.

Judge H. G. Orton, who delivered the address yesterday, did not ride in the parade as he did not arrive until a few minutes before making his address. Judge Orton was a member of Company C, Seventh Ohio infantry during the war.

G. A. R. Post No. 22 has given Mr. Frank Finegan a vote of thanks for the handsome stones marking the corners of their new lots. Mr. Finegan was a member of the Sixty-ninth New York, the famous fighting Irish regiment.

The choir was composed of Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Kate Corman, Mrs. Farrar, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. Benjamin, Mr. O. Hemenway, Mr. Lloyd Adamson, Mr. Corman, Mr. Bosworth and Mr. Rawley, cornetist. The choir sang during the day: "To-day this Hallowed Place we Seek," "Cover Them Over," "Sleep Sacred Dust of Noble Dead" and "America."

Decoration Day at Colorado City.

Decoration day at Colorado City was accorded a general and appropriate observance, many of the business houses being very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting while the exercises of the day were very interesting and appropriate.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the G. A. R. post, No. 28, formed with about forty men in line, and were joined by the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief corps, the local lodge of Odd Fellows, children of the public schools, the city mayor and members of the council, and with beautiful wreaths and bouquets of flowers in abundance, marched to the music of drum and fife away to the cemetery where due observances were made in decorating the graves of the dead heroes. The beautiful and appropriate ritualistic service of the Grand Army of the Republic was observed at the cemetery, and after the graves of the veterans and other loved ones passed beyond were decorated the procession returned for further observance of the day at the church.

At 2 o'clock the G. A. R. post and W. R. C., headed by the drum corps and accompanied by a large number of citizens and Colorado Springs people, formed in line and marched to the M. E. church, which had been very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and there listened to a very interesting programme consisting of addresses, responses to toasts and music appropriate to the occasion. Post Commander G. R. Dunnington presided, and excellent music was furnished by a choir of mixed voices and a quartette of male voices. A very able and entertaining address was made by Comrade D. Heron of Colorado Springs, who portrayed in a clear and masterly style the birth, growth and importance of the Anglo-Saxon people, our nation's progenitors; the growth and vicissitudes of our republic and its final triumph over civil strife, that it stands to-day as one of the greatest nations on earth; fitly setting forth the value and importance of the services of the Union soldiers in elevating the nation to its present high standing. His address was well received by the very attentive hearers.

Prof. J. P. Jackson, of the city schools, responded in his very able and forcible style to the toast: "Why Should Decoration Day be Observed," and presented a very conclusive argument that the day should receive due and proper observance throughout our nation.

Col. H. G. Orton, of Princeton, Mo., made a masterly speech, full of enthusiasm, loyalty and patriotic sentiment, and was followed by Comrade Wilson of Denver, who responded to the toast: "Our Greatest General," paying a high tribute to the memory of the great general and statesman, Gen. U. S. Grant.

Mr. J. R. Wall, of Colorado City, responded to the toast, "War and its Results," and made a ringing and masterly effort in portraying some of the existing evils of the nation, and the pressing need of their immediate extinction.

The exercises were concluded with a very appropriate song by the school children.

Decoration day, '91, is a day long to be remembered by the people of Colorado City for the enthusiasm, loyalty and patriotism manifested in their midst.

List of the G. A. R. Members Buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

We print below a list of the members of G. A. R. Post 22 of Colorado Springs who are buried in Evergreen cemetery. The list does not include the names of all the old soldiers who are buried there as for some strange reason a list of them has never been kept properly. During the past year even old soldiers have died and been buried there whose graves will not be decorated to-day. Not one single grave should be forgotten, not at least while the present generation of people lasts. Some steps should be taken at once to see that a proper list of dead soldiers buried in Evergreen cemetery is started. It should contain the name of the soldier, his company and regiment and the lot and block where buried. Herman M. Douglass and Mr. Powell, who have been in continuous charge of the cemetery for many years as the sextons, know most of the graves and they will be properly marked with flags. There have been but two deaths in the ranks of the post during the past year, the last two names given on the list. The following is the list:

J. A. Holmes, second lieutenant, Company F, Seventh Indiana infantry.
J. B. Newman, second lieutenant, Second U. S. heavy artillery.
John F. Caulb, sergeant, Company E, Second Michigan cavalry.
John A. McArthur, corporal, Company A, Sixty-third Ohio infantry.
Jerry Burtner, Company K, Eleventh Kansas cavalry.
Wm. Kinney, Seventh Wisconsin battery.
B. H. Gurnsey, Company B, Seventh Iowa cavalry.
J. E. Crowley, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania infantry.
Franklin Gribbing, Company H, Seventy-second Illinois infantry.
A. K. Larks, Company K, First Illinois cavalry.
Garrett E. Constant, Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois infantry.
John W. Moon, Company G, Eighth Missouri infantry.
A. K. Sears, Company K, First Illinois cavalry.
E. C. Thurston, Sixteenth Wisconsin infantry.
John G. Smalley, Company F, Third Vermont infantry.
F. A. Stewart, surgeon Ninety-seventh Ohio infantry.
Almon Ingraham, sergeant Company A, Second Missouri cavalry.
Abel D. Turner, Company B, Eighth Vermont infantry.
E. J. Newall, Company I, Eleventh New York infantry.
David Reed, Company A, Twenty-third United States troops.
Patrick Battles, Company I, Fifth United States cavalry.
Antonie Elsworth, second lieutenant Company D, Sixth Michigan cavalry.
C. B. Hendricks, Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana infantry.
John Scanlin, First Kentucky infantry.
G. N. Waite, corporal Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa infantry.
Lanthus Bentley, private, Company D, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania infantry.
A. F. Walker, private, Company A, Sixth Kansas infantry.
J. F. McDonald, private, Seventh Wisconsin artillery.
Rev. E. A. Taft, chaplain, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York infantry.
Rev. James M. Hunter, chaplain, Sixty-second Illinois infantry.
Colonel S. Dickinson, Fourth Michigan cavalry.
Martin Wiley, surgeon, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois infantry.
John F. Hewitt, Twenty-first New York battery.
Geo. W. Thomas, Company L, Twelfth Illinois infantry.
J. S. Heuston, Company E, Eighth Missouri infantry.
A. B. Corman, Fifty-fourth Illinois, infantry.

Monthly Weather Report.

Following is the weather record for May, 1891, taken near Husted, Colorado, by E. P. Moon:

Maximum temperature, 8[illegible] on the 8th and 19th.
Minimum temperature, 30 on the 22d.
Mean temperature, 53.32.
Maximum daily mean temperature, 65 on the 8th.
Minimum daily mean temperature, 39 on the 21st.
Number of clear days (strictly), 0.
Number of fair days (light squalls on some), 22.
Number of foggy, cloudy or stormy days, 9.
Number of days on which rain or snow fell, 12.
Total snow fall (estimated), 10 inches.
Total precipitation (water), 3.81 inches.
Prevailing wind, south, 16 days.
Mean temperature 0.8[illegible] degrees lower than May, 1890, and precipitation 2.75 inches greater.

The GAZETTE is in receipt of a letter from W. O. England, a former resident of this place and Eastonville, in which he states that he is now located at Pasadena, Cal., and finds his health improved by life on the Pacific slope.

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G. A. R. DEDICATION.

G. A. R. Post 22 Dedicates Its Handsome New Quarters.

The opening of the new hall of the Grand Army of the Republic Monday night was well worth attending for various reasons. Partly because there were two stirring speeches by two speakers whom it is a pleasure and an event to hear. Partly because there was some excellent music. Partly because these gatherings of the G. A. R's are interesting and impressive and instructive.

The audience placed themselves along the walls of the hall and the evening's programme was commenced with music furnished by Mrs. Robertson at the piano and Professor Rawley, who applied himself vigorously to the cornet, which he plays in an excellent manner. The players were encored and favored the audience with a spirited rendering of "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. D. F. Matchett of the college opened the speaking by a very excellent address. Mr. Matchett has of late drawn considerable attention to himself at the college as a speaker of much ability, and his speech last night was one of his best. During his address he said that he keenly felt the disadvantage he had at that occasion. He was but a young man. Two years before he was born the war had broken out. He recalled the old topics of war times. We should not forget the principles and purposes for which the heroic dead laid down their arms. We can cover their graves with flowers, and speak eulogies upon them, but vainly unless we can show those principles for which they fought. Slavery was a great, a national crime. The opinion of the world has been that ours died for the "eternal right," while theirs died for the wrong.

Following Mr. Matchett came Judge Palmer of Kansas, who spoke eloquently on the feats of the G. A. R., and during his address spoke materially as follows: "The veterans went back, not demoralized as some said they would be, but made nobler, to homes, shops and professions, and said the breaches of war shall be healed. And it was the soldiers of the Union who saved the south as well as the north, and who aided other countries to a loftier position. The republic of South America stands as a monument to the integrity of the American soldier. It is not only the statesman and the soldier who have kept our flag in the heavens. It is also the women who went to southern battlefields, and to war-time hospitals. Soon the G. A. R. will be no more, continued the speaker, but it should be with pride that they meet again. Not as men whom countries have feared, but as citizens of one country, and as members of the G. A. R. He spoke at some length on the "soldier haters." The soldiers, they say, have had their day. It is time to send them to the rear, but these men went down into the mouth of hell and wrought unity and peace out of the smoke and flame of the civil war, and the soldiers' home and their poorhouses are, where their later days are spent. That flag that will not protect its soldiers is a blot on the face of the globe."

The two principal speakers of the evening were followed by a number of members of the post, who spoke briefly in a friendly, unpretentious manner.

The new hall of the post is a pleasant and comfortable one, around the walls being pictures of events in our country's history, and the relics of the war which are owned by the post are placed here and there. The floor is tastefully carpeted and behind the main hall is an adjoining room, which is suitable for refreshments, etc. The hall is one which will seat quite a number of people comfortably, and is a great improvement on the old one.

There was on exhibition a powder horn which was lent for the occasion by Dr. Montague, and which was carried by his great great grandfather in the revolutionary war. It is covered with designs and inscriptions, and was made at Charlestown, N. H., on the retreat from Canada.

ANOTHER ICE PLANT.

The Union Coal and Ice Co. Will Put in an Artificial Ice Machine.

The Union Coal and Ice company that has for so many years supplied this city with ice has decided to branch out somewhat and will put in a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice. Mr. Albert Smith of New York, agent for one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this country, that at Wainsborough, Penn., is a late comer to the city, and it is through him that the machine has been purchased. The plant will include a Frick ice machine of about ten tons, and will also supply a cold storage building of large capacity. The cost will be about $31,000, and it is thought that it will be located at some point on the Bear creek. The plant will use about 75,000 gallons of water per day.

The company at Wainsborough is the only one using a complete machine, including the engine, etc. There are two kinds of ice machines, by compression and evaporation, and the evaporating machine will be put in by the Union company. Mr. Smith states that by the processes used in this machine pure ice can be made, entirely free from the taste of oil, so common in artificial ice. He guarantees to have the machine in full operation in sixty days from the date of locating the place for the buildings, or probably by August 10. The company proposes to push matters with all possible speed, as they feel that a cold storage building of large proportions is needed quite as much as fine ice.

Beneath the Wheels.

At a quarter past 9 o'clock Thursday morning Elber Coffman, aged [illegible] years, attempted to board a Colorado Midland train as it was passing the depot at Manitou with very disastrous results. The boy slipped and fell beneath the wheels. His right foot was completely severed from his body, while his left foot was very badly injured. The boy is the son of John Coffman who works at the lime works at Manitou. A Midland engine carried the boy to St. Francis hospital, where it was decided that both legs must be amputated. The operation was performed in the afternoon, and the boy is doing nicely.

A Musical Treat.

Lovers of real artistic music will have an opportunity of enjoying an evening of rare talent next week.

Prof. Carl H. Preyer, a graduate of Stuttgart conservatory, in Germany, will be in town and has kindly consented to give a piano and organ recital at the First Congregational church for the benefit of the ladies' fund. Prof. Preyer comes with the highest testimonials from publishers, presidents of universities (where he has been director of the music), churches where he has had charge of the organ and music. He has become eminent as a composer, teacher and pianist, and his productions have appeared in some of the leading musical periodicals of the country. Teachers of many years' experience have sought the advantages of his superior method of instruction. As he is yet young in years, his friends have great expectations of his future eminence as one of the leading musicians of our country.

He will be assisted in his entertainment here next week by Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Fannie Aiken Tucker. Both being so well known, it is not necessary to speak of their excellent and pleasing work. The ladies propose to offer Prof. Preyer a reception at the Alta Vista, to allow the musical people of the city an opportunity of meeting him.

Where is Artz?

E. E. Artz, the lawyer who attempted to buy off a witness in the Cog Watson case, and who was fined $100 for the attempt has apparently taken his departure. Thursday Sheriff Jackson was prepared to serve papers upon him from the supreme court being the result of the work of a committee appointed by Judge Campbell, and they apply for the disbarment of Artz from practicing in the lower courts. The sheriff has not yet succeeded in finding the object of his search and it is supposed that he has left the city.

An Open Switch.

Thursday morning the D. & R. G. passenger train No. 8 encountered an open switch south of the Midland viaduct. The train, consisting of engine No. 5[illegible], a baggage car and two coaches, went off the track while running at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour. No one was injured, fortunately. The accident caused a delay of about two hours and a half while the cars were being placed on the track.

Wool Markets.

Coates Bros., wool merchants, in their wool circular for June 1, 1891, have the following comments on the state of the market: "Trade continues quiet and not enough new wool has yet arrived to interest manufacturers, excepting in special lines. The indications are that the new clip will come forward slowly, as the experience of the past two years has made many operators cautious about the opening prices, and they are acting more conservatively than usual. Manufacturers are disappointed at the quiet conditions of the woolen goods market, and even the worsted spinners are experiencing a falling off of orders. Although money is abundant in this country, the old financial disturbances and the continued shipments of large quantities of gold to Europe have had a depressing effect on general trade, but it must be remembered that this gold must come back to us, and as our crops promise well and will be largely wanted by Europe, a general improvement in all trade may be confidently expected later in the season.

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexico:

COLORADO.	
Medium and Fine Choice	22 @ 23
" " Heavy	16 @ 18
Common and Quarter Blood	19 @ 20
Coarse, Carpet	17 @ 18
NEW MEXICAN.	
Choice improved	22 @ 23
Partly Improved	19 @ 20
Coarse, Carpet, Light	16 @ 17
" " Heavy, or Sandy	15 @ 16
Black	15 @ 17

Among late marriage licenses issued by the county clerk are the following: R. L. Turner and Miss Mary E. Turner, both of Colorado Springs; Scott W. Carney of Downs, Kan., and Miss Minnie A. Nichols of Colorado Springs; Christ Meier and Miss Eva Caldwell, of Colorado Springs.

Mr. C. E. Blodgett, who has been employed at Munson's ticket office for some time, left for a trip to Montana Thursday.

Deputy Sheriff Shoemaker, of Palmer Lake, brought two fellows to the city Wednesday, who will serve out fines of twenty dollars each in the county jail for assault.

From the Head of Ute Pass.

WOODLAND PARK, June [illegible].

Another sudden death occurred in Woodland Park this morning. Rodole, the 9-year-old son of James Baldwin, one of our merchants, was taken sick yesterday with a brain trouble, and grew worse so rapidly that Dr. Engleman, of Green Mountain Falls, was sent for in the night, but before he could arrive the little fellow had breathed his last.

Secretary of State E. J. Eaton and Assessor Perkins were at the Park yesterday, the former to look over his ranch north of town.

W. F. Boyce, of the Springs, the contractor for the plastering and mason work on the new hotel here, has left for parts unknown, and several parties claim they are losers in amounts from $20 to $150.

A. B. Hackman left today for a month's visit at his former home in Pennsylvania. W. PARK.

May Riley Smith, of New York city, a writer for The Epoch and other well known publications, is a late arrival in the city and will remain for the summer.

The Manitou and Pike's Peak railway opened for the season Thursday, running trains to the Half-Way house and Grand View. Trains will run as follows: On week days, leave Manitou at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning at 12:10 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave Manitou at 9 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., returning at 11:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. This is an interesting and wonderful trip through the wild and beautiful Engleman's canon, giving ample time at the Half-Way house and Grand View to enjoy all the beauties and magnificent scenery. Parties desiring to do so can secure horses at the Half-Way house for the summit.

A suit has been started in the county court entitled R. F. Marks vs. S. Y. Case, Geo. S. Perry, J. F. Prachs, Geo. C. Nevins and S. Baker. It is a money demand to require Constable Case or his bondsmen to settle a judgment already obtained in the court.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 5, 1891.

GROCERIES.	
Flour, per cwt	$ 2 65@$ 2 85
Graham, per cwt	2 50@ 2 75
Corn meal, per cwt	2 25@ 2 35
Cheese, cream, per lb	15@ 20
Cheese, Swiss, imported, per lb	25@ 35
Cheese, Swiss, domestic, per lb	18@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	15@ 20
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Butter, dairy rolls, per lb	18@ 20
Butter, tub, per lb	20@ 25
Butter, creamery, per lb	20@ 35
Butter, ranch, per lb	25@ 30
Sugar, per cwt	5 00@ 5 25
Lard, per lb	9@ 10
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per cwt	1 50@ 1 75
Cabbage, per cwt	2 00@ 3 00
Turnips, per cwt	1 50@ 2 50
Rutabagas, per cwt	1 25@ 2 00
Onions, per cwt	3 00@ 5 00
Squash	1 50@ 3 00
Celery, per stalk	5@ 10
Spinach, per lb	5@ 10
Salsify, per bunch	10
Parsley, per bunch	5
Lettuce, each 5c per doz	40
MEATS.	
Beef—Porter house steak, per lb	25
Loin	20
Round	15
Shoulder	10
Rib roasts	8 @ 20
Mutton—Chops	25
Legs	18
Stew	3 @ 6
Veal—Cutlet	25
Loins, roasts and chops	20
Shoulder	15
Stew	10 @ 12½
Spring lamb, hd qr	2 00
Spring lamb, fore qr	1 00
Pork—Chops and roasts	15
Turkeys, per lb	22 @ 25
Chickens, per lb	18 @ 20
Ducks, per lb	20 @ 25
Geese, per lb	25
Spring chickens	60 @ 65
FEED.	
Oats, per cwt	2 00
Corn, per cwt	1 50
Corn chop, per cwt	1 55
Bran, per cwt	1 20
Wheat	2 00
Hay, per ton	16 00@18 00
Alfalfa, per ton	14 00
Straw, per ton	11 00

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Aiken's.

Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—One brown horse, right hind foot white; about 23 years old. Enquire John K. Smith, Table Rock, Colo.

The Only Thing Now Used by Fashionable Women

To perpetuate a beautiful complexion is Wisdom's famous Robertine, which is as harmless as the morning dew, as subtle in its action as the magic's wand and as invisible as the bloom and delicacy it gives to the cheek as the air we breathe. Read the testimonials from famous artists, celebrated chemists and eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists in Colorado Springs.

[illegible] CONWAY ... Ladies and Gents' [illegible] ... Call and examine ... Colorado Springs, and get prices.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 29, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 1[illegible], 1891, viz: Alma Vaques, Pre. D. S. No. 15,76[illegible], for [illegible] sw qr, sw qr se qr, sec 15, tp 15 s, rg 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander Strachan, John Shaw, John Wismer, William K. Ramsey, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NO MAN EATS

up all his salary. In the Spring time he lays aside sufficient to buy a new and nobby suit of

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

FROM

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,

Bank Block, Colorado Springs.

NOTICE TO HEIRS-AT-LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the County court, in Probate, May Term, A. D. 1891.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jessie H. McDowell, deceased.

To Horace G. McDowell and Adam McDowell of Canton, Ohio, and Kearns McDowell, of [illegible], Ohio, and Mrs. —— Weaver of Auburn, Indiana, and other unknown heirs-at-law, if any there be, of Miss Jessie H. McDowell, late of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, deceased—Greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jessie H. McDowell, late of the city of Colorado Springs, in said county, deceased, has been presented for probate in the county court of said county by Wm. W. Spangler of Bloomington, Indiana, and Charles W. Martin of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the 15th day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon has been set for the hearing of the application for the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Jessie H. McDowell, deceased, and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and from other satisfactory evidence that the said Jessie H. McDowell, deceased, resided at Colorado Springs, in said county of El Paso, at the time of her decease, and that the persons above named and others whose names are unknown are heirs-at-law of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described therein as follows: "money, notes and property, both real and personal."

Now, therefore, you, the said Horace G. McDowell, Adam McDowell, Kearns McDowell, Mrs. —— Weaver and other unknown heirs-at-law, if any there be, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of said will, before said court, and further to do and perform what shall by the said court be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not.

By order of the Court.

Witness: Edward F. Wright, clerk of said county court, and the seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY M. WHITE, Deputy.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Estate of Julius Jackson, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Julius Jackson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the September term, 1891, on the last Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 29th day of May, A. D. 1891.

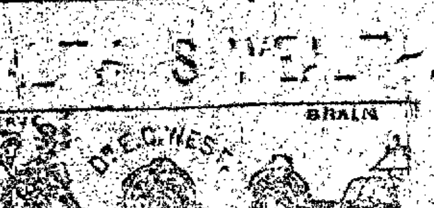
CLARA C. MEYER, Administratrix.

A [illegible] CENTURY [illegible]

There [illegible] ted in Ba[illegible] ker county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time, and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the use of a cane. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by Oregon Kidney Tea, I was induced to try a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea, and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidneys or urinary organs of either sex.

[illegible] S [illegible]



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 1 South Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the County court.

Ida Toutz, Plaintiff vs. Frederick J. Toutz, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Frederick J. Toutz, the defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taxing of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce by said plaintiff, to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between yourself and said plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem meet and proper as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will proceed to take judgment against by default according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Colorado Springs in said county, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY WHITE, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 5th, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 15th, 1891, viz: Mrs. Lucy Tacther, Pre. D. S. No. 16207, for the s ½, ne qr, nw qr se qr, section 1, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joel Roe, Nellie H. Roe, Charles Long, George Walker, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 15th day of June, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the County court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Seth Baker, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 9th, 1891.

SETH BAKER,

Administrator of the Estate of Harriet A. McNeil, deceased.

BIRDSELL ALFALFA

HULLER

Threshes, Hulls and Cleans ALFALFA Seed, and delivers it in the sack ready for market.

Gets ALL the SEED out of the Straw, and SAVES IT, and is the only Machine on earth that does. Send for full description and price to

BIRDSELL MFG. CO. SOUTH BEND, IND.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1891, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Edwin A. Sawyer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 22d, 1891.

EDWIN A. SAWYER,

Administrator of the Estate of Marshall Seamans, deceased.

[illegible] S. SEEMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 25, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 8, 1891, viz: Clarence E. Fursman, Pre. D. S. No. 15753, for the s hf ne qr, sec 22 and w hf nw qr, sec 23, tp 13 s, rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles K. B. Aumock, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Charles H. Roberts, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; George I. Truitt, of Falcon, Colo.; Samuel J. Dyer, of Falcon, Colo.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the County Court.

David B. Fairley and Cornelius W. Fairley, partners as Fairley Brothers, plaintiffs, vs. Mrs. A. D. Hunt, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Mrs. A. D. Hunt, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the county court, of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you by the said plaintiffs for the sum of eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents ($88.30) which said sum is now due and owing to said plaintiffs from you on an overdue book account, which said book account is for and on account of goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to you by said plaintiffs at your request; and for and on account of an overdue book account of Giddings Brothers & Wilbur, which is for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to you at your request, and which said book account has been sold and assigned by said Giddings Brothers & Wilbur to said plaintiffs, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will proceed to take judgment against you by default according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county this 11th day of February, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL.] EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By HENRY M. BLACKMER, Deputy.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 23, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of county court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on July 6, 1891, viz: Fletcher G. Scott, Pre D. S. No. 16,072, for the se qr sec 17, tp 13 s, rg 65w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. N. Rowlands, C. P. Horton, A. R. Kieffer, F. E. Woodbury, all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

And you Clarence C. Waters, who made Pre. D. S. No. 15,583 for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

And you Andrew J. Malloy, Jr., who made Pre. D. S. No. 15,662, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said Fletcher G. Scott should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

MEMORIAL DAY.

It is Generally Observed Throughout the Country.

HONOR TO THE HEROIC DEAD.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, Delivers an Eloquent Address at General Grant's Tomb—Exercises at Gettysburg.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The ceremonies of Decoration day were carried on in this city to-day in its usual magnificent style. The parade in honor of the dead was large and imposing and the American flag was displayed at half mast from almost every house. Business was practically suspended, all the courts and government buildings being closed.

Athletic games, the races, base ball, the theatre and excursions were all well patronized, notwithstanding the damp weather and lowering sky. It was, in fact, a holiday in which everybody enjoyed himself the best way possible.

The graves in the cemeteries were as usual decorated by loving hands, and the soldiers' monuments were covered with flowers.

The programme for the afternoon included services at the tomb of General Grant in Riverside park, under the direction of the U. S. Grant post of Brooklyn. The United States man-of-war Enterprise was anchored in the Hudson river opposite the tomb, and fired minute guns during the continuance of the services. A number of ex-Confederate soldiers were present as guests of the day, including ex-Governor John S. Wise of Virginia, who delivered the oration.

COMMANDER AND COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As the eastern worshipper, before he enters the precincts of a holy place, divests himself of his work-day garments, lest they profane it with their grossness, so should we leave behind us the passions and prejudices of our daily lives as we approach the tombs of the mighty dead of our republic.

These are the shrines of American patriotism. At them, above all other places, are we moved to reflection on the blessings we enjoy, and inspired to reverence and patriotism towards the government under which we live. Our system is so free from all form and ceremonial about the powers that be, that reverence for our representatives in office has little place in our hearts; and the homage other people pay to their rulers, offends our sense of equality, or amuses us as sycophantic. With us, all men are deemed our equals—so equal, in fact, that, while they live, we indulge in unrestrained criticism of our public men, often extending to abuse, without fear of their power, or reverence for their public station. We have no favored class to whom repeated trials are given, or whose blunders are concealed or condoned. We open the lists to every comer. Yet the tests which we impose are severe, and we are merciless in judgment. With us, the stumbler seldom rises, and is often trampled into the dust of oblivion by the crowding feet that press around him. Many there be who, after life's hard struggle, are cast at the final account into the mass of mediocrity. Few there be who can earn the only honors which republics bestow after death—a tomb, a monument—to preserve their names as examples. To the memory of such, their equal fellow citizens in life, our people bring such tribute of love and tenderness and reverence as vassal never felt for master. Death leaves us nothing but their greatness. To it may we do homage without self-abasement. We cannot mar it by flattery, brooding ambition or pride.

Hither we come, heart hungry for the only spot where we may express gratitude to divine providence, and testify to our country-men our patriotic love, unalloyed by even the appearance of obeisance to a living ruler. At the tomb of the great, the American freeman draws his inspiration from the fountain head, for high resolve and mighty deed. There may he pledge his fealty to principles, without transmitting it through any representative.

In this tomb lies one whose great qualities of head and heart, whose bravery, whose simplicity, whose magnanimity, whose patience, whose steadfastness of purpose, whose loyalty to every obligation, whose capacity for administration in the highest offices in the world, military and civic, have placed his name as among the most remarkable men who have ever lived. The theatre of his career was only the United States of America; the most dramatic episodes of his life were in his character as leader of one of the armies of his divided people. Yet, even on that narrow field, and under those restricting conditions, he so bore himself that the whole world watched him, and when his work was finished proclaimed him to be of the stamp of true greatness rarely developed; and of a greatness blended with such qualities of manhood as entitled him to be held up as an example to the world.

The World! How vast the term. How selfish, and how busy with their own concerns, are the far off millions of other nations. How unimportant their struggles seem to the things on which our thoughts and energies are bent. How unknown to us are the names of their leaders. How uninteresting, as a rule, are we to them? Many of our so-called great are never heard of beyond the limits of our narrow land, and are, indeed, soon forgotten, even by ourselves. When the cold, selfish, world—the world which is moved by no local sentiment or passion—proclaims the greatness of a man, the verdict carries, within itself, conviction of its justice. It is no judgment upon a cause: it cares nothing for the particular controversy, but it means that in the man himself, the world has seen that "touch of nature, which makes the whole world kin," and hailed his pre-eminent qualities of manhood, as entitling him to the admiration of his race. Charlatans may deceive a state, or even a continent, but the impostor has never lived who could delude a world. Its verdict is above prejudice. Its vision is unclouded by local influence. Its judgment is infallible. The man is surely great whose fame is world-wide. And such was Ulysses S. Grant.

There is to-day an Arab stroking his steed under shady palms by the solitary fountain, reflecting on the greatness of Grant. There are gentle Japanese, reading in their own language the story of his life, with wonder and admiration. There are American Indians, crouching by desert fires, picturing to themselves in the imagination the sort of a man he was. There are Egyptians, floating on the Nile, dreaming of Grant and Vicksburg, and the far off Mississippi. There are Russians, with half illumined minds, struggling to reconcile the strength and tenderness, the power and mercy to them so strangely blended in his great character. There are Spaniards and Italians on whom his forgiveness and magnanimity will not be lost.

His life and character are known to the farthest bounds of fame. And in the wide world there is no one man of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon blood, who is not proud to boast himself of that strain of humanity which produced this great captain of the union. Men will model their characters upon this ideal, when we are dead and forgotten. By the memory of his indomitable pluck, columns will surge forward to desperate assault, in centuries to come. Mankind will be stronger, by emulating his endurance and fortitude; war will be less brutal; victory less arrogant; defeat less bitter; and human nature more gentle, by the conspicuousness of his moderation, his magnanimity, his kindness to his foes, and his yearning longing when war was past, for fraternity and peace.

Such was the man whose memory we commemorate this day. We know his history and we know his worth. We were actors in the great passion play in which he emerged from obscurity to become the central figure of the greatest drama of our day. We saw him, man that he was, take sides in the hour of discord, and rise until he was chief partisan in sectional strife. We saw him, on the instant of restored peace, transformed as it were, to become champion of forgetfulness, advocate of mutual forgiveness, and companion of restored fraternity. We saw him in the hour of his strength. We watched and pitied him in the hour of his weakness, until his patient, painful death. And now we are standing by his tomb, after full time for reflection upon what he was.

Some of us were soldiers in his army. To such, I would not venture to picture what they must feel beside his grave.

Some of us were followers of his great antagonist. Time was, when he was our chief enemy. Time was, when he was our victorious adversary. When? Why? How? It profits not here to recount. It is true that cynic history tells us the vanquished are not, as a rule, the magnanimous. Yet this I say, with perfect confidence that it is true. Between Grant and the Confederate soldier, even in time of war, there was ever a feeling of mutual respect, and much that was akin to kindness. Towards Grant, for gentleness and magnanimity which touched them inexpressibly, there went forth from the hearts of the soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia, even at the hour of their surrender to him, a feeling which they entertained towards no other Federal commander.

Thenceforth, there sprung up and grew between them and him, a kindness which grew and waxed stronger as the years rolled on, until, when he died, his coffin bore as many flowers of the South as of the North; every state of the Union stood around his bier; and the old Confederate veteran had a feeling at his heart such as he had not known since the stacked arms at Appomattox, or wept at the tidings that Lee was dead.

It is no disparagement of the other Federal generals to say that in this firm hold upon the affections of his old antagonists Grant was alone. That he knew it and that it pleased him is beyond doubt. I remember hearing from his own lips after his election to his second term that the electoral vote of Virginia caused him as much genuine gratification as any incident of his presidential campaign. He delighted to display genuine friendship towards every Southern soldier who would give him opportunity. Politics took such shape in the years succeeding the war that Grant was opposed politically by the great mass of Confederate soldiers. Other Federal commanders were candidates for Federal office. To such political support was given, accompanied for the time being by more or less enthusiasm. But at no time and to no officer of the Federal armies has the heart of Lee's veterans ever warmed for him; none have their tears been such as for him at whose tomb we stand assembled.

Yes, my countrymen, strife and bitterness have passed away. Here stand we, loving brethren, about Grant's tomb—members of a happy, united, prosperous country. How much he did to bring about this fraternal and loyal feeling, all men know. Your presence here is natural. Your invitation to us to join you has touched us more than I care to express. It proves that his great example has brought forth abundant harvest in the hearts of his own brave followers. We come rejoicing at an opportunity to testify our respect for the memory of our great countryman. We have, it is true, in many a Southern cemetery, an army of dead comrades to whose memory and to whose honor we delight to pay the tribute of loving hearts. In a quiet chapel, under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, sleeps one who, in days gone by, was to our love, to our hope, and to our idea of patriotic duty, all that Grant represents to you. Yet our hearts are large enough for both, and when Grant sought them, he never asked us to forget our dead.

Our voluntary presence here to honor the memory of Grant means no forgetfulness of our dead comrades. If we came as deserters to them, his ghost would beckon us away. On many a well contested field, Grant and Lee, and those who followed them came to know each other well, and to feel for each other the respect which every brave man entertains for an adversary who has the courage of his convictions. All that Grant contended for was established. All that Lee maintained failed of accomplishment. Every sensible citizen of this republic now acquiesces cheerfully in the result. It is certain that many thousands of the Confederate veterans are to-day as affectionately loyal to the Federal government as if the sentimental strife had never been.

We come as men who feel that time has taught all citizens of this republic, that they honor themselves in honoring this great American. Passion has subsided sufficiently to let us see him as he was—greater than any part of our divided country—a patriot whose fame belongs to ALL his fellow-citizens.

As to our own beloved commander, it may be that the time will never come when men who sustained the union cause can reconcile it to their sense of loyalty to do public honor to his memory. Far be it from me to urge that course upon you.

We, who followed him and loved him, seek not to share our veneration for his memory with any one who is unwilling. It may be that his name and fame will be left to us as all our own. Yet, it will be strange, passing strange: it will reverse all history in the past: if with the American love of valor, of honor, self-sacrifice and humility, your grandchildren, when the bitterness of our day has been forgotten, shall deny their share in the name and fame of him whose sword [illegible]

of Grant, [illegible] foe but him, or [illegible] overwhelming numbers and resources—and who when he ceased to fight, accepted the result in cheerfulness and displayed the same manhood, sincerity and humility which make us honor Grant as great.

Still, be this as it may, here stand the old Confederate veterans at Grant's grave: no longer as sectional partisans, not as his vanquished, disappointed, irreconcilable foes, but with new hope and new pride, and the ambition of citizens of the whole republic, claiming full share in the glories of Grant, and title to do honor to his memory.

Do the dead look down on us? It must be so. What joy of Elysium could compare with that experienced by the dead warriors as looking down upon the land for which he died, he beholds it blessed with peace, prosperity and fraternity, fruit of his self-sacrifice? Can we look up to them? With mortal vision—No. Yet, in imagination—Yes, indeed! And this, my brethren of the North and South, is the vision which I saw of late.

Through the open portals of the Great Beyond I saw the boundless plains of Walhalla—where, far as the eye can reach, were spread the snowy tents of ghostly legions ranged beneath the banner of eternal peace. I heard the booming of Heaven's artillery, the strain of celestial bands, and the hoarse roar of shouting thousands.

Here and there, out of the hurrying hosts, stood out the faces of the Long Ago, young and fresh, as we knew them when they volunteered, the cruel years all gone—the blood stains washed away. Now and again, came fort[h] clarion voices of command: voices silent since we heard them on the beleaguered line of Petersburg, or in the bloody angle of Spottsylvania; voices which startle the dozing memory, and make the old heart leap, if but for one throb, with the pulse of a long dead youth.

I saw and heard them all. Thus as we knew them. Your brothers and ours. Your old generals and ours. No longer arrayed in opposing ranks, but side by side, as brethren.

Once again I heard the steady tramp and saw the wheel and flash of marching thousands, at a grand review. On a sunny slope, in most balmy air, beneath a streaming standard fanned by supernal breezes, I saw assembled the field and staff of the Army of Peace.

There sat Grant on Egypt, and by his side was Lee on Traveler, the same Grant and Lee we knew of old, save that the lines of strife and care were smoothed away. Clustered around them in fraternal groups were all our early loved and lost. There were Sedgwick and Reynolds and Wadsworth—Albert Sydney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson and Pat Cleburne. There were McPherson and Phil Kearney. There were Garnett and Armistead, with their Gettysburg smile—there were the Pegrams standing near to Meade, Hancock and Breckenridge were side by side—Bragg and McClellan—Thomas and Hood—Stuart and Sheridan. Thus was the line thronged. Thus were they mingling in indiscriminate fraternity.

From the Wilowyferry, where the river of time is crossed, where, so long ago, Stonewall Jackson crossed over and rested beneath the shadow of the trees, I saw an escort advancing—up the lines it came, surrounding two aged warriors, walking arm in arm. From right to left, swelling and rolling and dying away along the lines, with the strife of the olden days came the wild cheers ring, as Sherman and Johnston passed on to rejoin their long lost hosts.

Then there was massing of men, and hushed, expectant stillness, as the Grant Stealth spoke —thus:

"Soldiers of the army of the Hero Dead.

This day let all rejoice.

By the clearer light of truth and broader view which we possess, we have been brethren since long ago in this land of eternal peace.

Yet hath our happiness been ever tempered of regret at thought of our earthly brethren—still divided in fratricidal strife.

This day dispels that gloom.

Arm in arm: no longer foes, our brethren in a reunited land; Sherman and Johnston, this day rejoin us, with these glad tidings of great joy, more prized by us than any earthly treasure.

It was I who first proclaimed it.

It was Lee who counselled it.

It is the morning and the evening prayer in the camp of the hero dead.

'Let us have Peace.'

At last the boon is granted to our brethren in the land for which we died."

As joy unutterable lit the countenances of the throng—as the heavens were shaken with thundering salvos, mingled with mighty cheering—the vision faded away. I awoke, an old man on the spot where I had been young; alone, on a highway which I had seen thronged—yet filled with the joy of that vision, and the faith of its interpretation.

May it linger with the old soldiers of the North and South till they realize its true significance. May its contemplation fill their hearts with Hope, Faith and Charity, "and the greatest of these is Charity."

The day was generally observed throughout the state and in New Jersey.

Governor Hill was present this afternoon at the laying of the corner stone of a new armory at Poughkeepsie.

The Grand Army posts wound up the day with holding memorial services in the Metropolitan opera house to-night. The house was crowded with Grand Army men and their friends. Lieutenant-governor Jones presided and made a speech. Afterwards the orator of the day, Gen. George A. Sheridan, was introduced, and reviewed the causes that led to the war, the war itself and the events that have passed since the struggle, and concluded by saying that the country was big enough for all who choose to come here to work and become citizens.

OTHER OBSERVANCES.

ON GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—Memorial day was observed on this historic battlefield with the usual exercises. The town was crowded with people. The procession formed this afternoon and proceeded to the regular exercises at the Soldiers National cemetery. Upon reaching the cemetery the band played a dirge and the procession drew up at the graves, where the Grand Army services were read. The public school children sang "Heroes of Gettysburg," and then strewed the graves with flowers. The march was resumed to the rostrum, where after prayers the orator of the day, Rev. George Morrison, D. D., of Baltimore, was introduced. He spoke at some length and was listened to with the strictest attention. Benediction by Rev. W. S. Vancleve closed the exercises.

TRINIDAD'S CELEBRATION.

TRINIDAD, Colo., May 30.—The city is decorated with flags and bunting and the town is full of strangers, come to witness the memorial day services. A pretty sight was 700 school children dressed in colors marching through the streets. The parade was an imposing one and the exercises were the most elaborate ever held here, and all places of business were closed.

LEADVILLE'S OBSERVANCE.

LEADVILLE, Colo., May 30.—Memorial day is being appropriately observed in the City of the Clouds. The public buildings were closed all day, with the stores closed at noon. The day is beautiful and the streets are thronged with people, there being also a large number of visitors. At Evergreen cemetery hundreds of people are decorating the graves of their beloved ones. Never before in the history of Leadville has there been such general decorating as to-day. Quite a number of very beautiful floral offerings were sent up by Denver people having friends buried in this city.

The exercises of the day began at 2 o'clock, when the big parade formed for the cemetery. Hon. Caldwell Yeaman, of Trinidad, delivered the oration of the day. A pleasing feature was the placing yesterday of thirty-eight new marble tombstones by the G. A. R. of this city over the graves of their sleeping comrades.

A PROCESSION AT ASPEN.

ASPEN, Colo., May 30.—The observance of Memorial day was general here, all public and private business being suspended. Promptly at 10 o'clock the procession started with fully 1000 people in line, three hundred of this number being school children. The floral offerings were beautiful and appropriate.

THE DAY AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—A slightly clouded sky, a gentle breeze, and an atmosphere free from oppressive heat is the condition of Decoration day at Kansas City. At 8 o'clock this morning McPherson post decorated the graves of their dead comrades at Elmwood cemetery, while at the same hour George H. Thomas post, assisted by Farragut post, commemorated the day at Union cemetery. At each cemetery the strewing of flowers was preceded and accompanied by singing, reading of the Grand Army memorial ritual and appropriate addresses. At 1:30 p. m. a large parade was formed at the corner of Fourteenth street and Grand avenue. The line of march was through the principal streets to Troost park, where at 3 o'clock an elaborate programme of music and speech making was carried out. Business throughout the city was generally suspended.

A CELEBRATION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Decoration day was observed as a holiday. The Grand Army posts and Sons of Veterans marched to the depot in the morning and took cars to Spring Grove cemetery, where the Grand Army ritual was recited around the soldiers' graves, and orations and singing accompanied the strewing of flowers over the graves.

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S ADDRESS.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., May 30.—This being the home of Vice-president Morton, he presided at the memorial services. The exercises consisted largely of a service of song and the clergy of the place participated. In a brief address the vice-president said:

"The great Republic is to-day the marvel of the world. To speak of only one of the five new states, less familiar to us here, whose senators have recently entered the senate of the United States, the greatest forum of debate in the world—the state of Montana is larger than the empire of Turkey. The state of Texas is larger than the whole Austrian empire by 20,000 square miles and the territory of New Mexico is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together.

"My friends and neighbors, Republicans and Democrats, patriots all, as in every succeeding year we decorate the graves of our heroes, let us thank God for the rich legacy of freedom and nationality, they and the fathers of the republic have bequeathed to us, and remember that all those coming millions will rise up and call them blessed."

INDIANAPOLIS CEREMONIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—Decoration day here was appropriately observed. The Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps assembled at Crown Hill cemetery where ritualistic services were held. In the afternoon Governor Campbell of Ohio delivered an address.

HARTFORD OBSERVANCES.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 30.—Memorial day was generally observed here, banks, public offices and many stores being closed, while the usual decoration of soldiers' graves was made this afternoon by the Grand Army posts and the Sons of Veterans. Flags were displayed at half-mast all over the city.

IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, May 30.—The Star's Topeka special says reports from all parts of the state received by the local Grand Army posts show that Decoration day is being more generally observed in Kansas than ever before. Business is practically suspended.

A Bridge Gives Away.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 30.—At the conclusion of the Bradford-Meadville ball game this afternoon, the wooden foot-bridge across the Tuna creek leading to the association park gave way under the crush of people, precipitating 200 men and boys into the creek. Six persons were quite seriously injured, and a great many others received slight hurts and a severe soaking up. Following is a list of those most seriously hurt:

Fred Johnson, commercial traveler, Cleveland, rib broken, injured about the head.

Mike Myers (colored), Bradford, hurt about the head and internally injured.

E. Mannery, Bradford, right foot hurt.

Mike Dougherty, Red Rock, Pa., hip crushed.

James Grinnell, right leg broken, badly injured in the right side.

Wm. Carey, Kendall, Pa., slight bruises, spinal column injured.

A. L. Moore, a boy aged 10, right leg bruised and injured about the body.

[illegible] Sullivan, right ear cut and left foot crushed.

Patsey McCarthy, back injured.

The others escaped with a ducking and a bad scaring up. As usual, at the end of the games the 1500 people on the bleaching boards commenced throwing the cushions about. This kept the ladies in the grand stand until the grounds were partly cleared, and there were no women on the bridge when it gave away.

Monthly Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The treasury department monthly statement issued to-day shows an increase in the public debt during May amounting to $622,915. The surplus in the treasury to-day amounts to $33,722,320, and includes $23,203,727 deposited in national banks, $20,873,130 fractional silver and a net cash balance in the treasury of $30,38[illegible].

Government receipts from all sources during the month of May aggregated $27,[illegible], against $35,413,555 in May a year ago. Customs receipts during the past month were $[illegible], against $17,048,003 in May, 1890. Internal revenue receipts were $[illegible],202,704, a decrease of fully $2,000,000 compared with receipts in May, 1890. Receipts from all sources during the eleven months of the current fiscal year aggregate $369,[illegible]803,905, against $392,597,938 during the corresponding eleven months of the preceding fiscal year, which points to a revenue for the entire fiscal year of $397,000,000.

Expenditures during the past eleven months aggregated $352,000,000 and for the fiscal year will probably aggregate $377,000,000.

Secretary Foster said this afternoon that tomorrow he would issue a circular announcing that the treasury on September 1st would be ready to redeem all the outstanding 4½ per cent. bonds falling due on that date amounting to $5[illegible],000,000, principal and interest. Whether the announcement would be an unequivocal notice to redeem them all, or to extend some of them at a lower rate of interest, has not been decided this afternoon, and probably will not be determined until tomorrow morning.

Good Weather for Crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—It has been raining through Kansas and Missouri almost continuously for over twenty-four hours. Reports from these states say the rain is a timely check on the ravages of the Hessian fly and the chinch bug in Kansas. Missouri reports no bugs and the wheat crop is said to be exceptionally promising. Corn is a trifle backward in Missouri but no damage has been done to it.

In Kansas the outlook for wheat was never better. There has been some little damage to the crop in the southern counties from insects, but the present heavy rains are expected to both kill the bugs and improve the crops. The general manager of the largest wheat buying firm in the west predicts the largest crop in the history of the state. The corn crop in Kansas gives exceptional promise for a big yield. The recent weather conditions being particularly favorable for it.

Naval Academy Commencement.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 2.—The board of visitors composed of United States Senators Harris and Candler, Representative Wallace, General Porter, Dr. G. [illegible]rson, Hon. A. P. [illegible], and Hon. A. G. Curtin arrived here this morning to attend the commencement exercises at the naval academy. They were assisted by the academic board, headed by Capt. R. Ryman. Officer [illegible] and military maneuvers were excellently done, and the board then proceeded to inspect the various departments of the institution. Then the classes were drilled in sea tactics on board the Severn. Steam launches were manned and the maneuvers were those of a fleet engaged. At night there was a ball, concert in the academy. A large number were present throughout the day and evening, including many persons from a distance.

OUR CABLE LETTERS.

Items of Interest from European Capitals.

BERLIN AND LONDON NEWS.

An Important Liberal Victory—Parnell's Discomfiture—The New French Tariff—Talk of a Famine in Germany.

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LONDON, May 30.—The outcome of the North Buckinghamshire election has greatly intensified the depression caused in Conservative circles by the results of other recent bye-elections. To judge from the current talk at the Conservative clubs it might be supposed that the party had lost a general election, or at all events that the government had sustained a decisive parliamentary defeat. This is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the belief in a strong Conservative reaction has been for weeks past an article of faith in ministerial circles, and that the result of the earlier elections gave some sort of justification to the theory.

The expectation that free education would prove an enormous bribe in the case of the agricultural laborer was universal on the Conservative benches, even with those members who were most hostile to the new departure. In regard to North Buckinghamshire, too, the local party managers seem to have been absurdly oversanguine. The reports which reached Conservative headquarters right up to the day of polling seem to have given the idea that the election of the Conservative candidate by a small but sufficient majority, was assured. Naturally enough the Conservative managers in London are now asking themselves, as the reports from the localities which have been tested have been so misleading, whether they can rely on the sanguine estimates of the local agents in other parts of the country and whether the Conservative reaction, the existence of which in theory has so nearly brought about a general election is not altogether a figment. The main result of the disappointment of the ministerialists has been to bring to the fore the old Tory element, which is much stronger at the party clubs than in the house. The Tories are now calling peremptorily for the abandonment of the educational bill. It is in their eyes a radical measure which has been forced upon Lord Salisbury by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain, which has failed entirely in the matter of purchasing votes, and which the government would do well to throw back into the Radical repertory as soon as possible. Once more, Mr. Goschen, after a brief space of general popularity is in danger of becoming the best abused man in the government in all places where Conservatives congregate. A wealthy peer who has been one of the financial mainstays of the Conservatives of recent years, said last night that he trusted that a general election would come and the government be defeated, as he would much prefer supporting an honest Conservative opposition of twenty men to seeing a Conservative majority in parliament, merely carrying out the "dictates of Birmingham."

In Ireland the signs of Mr. Parnell's discomfiture are growing more and more visible every day. The national League is almost dead. Its funds are about exhausted and no money comes in to replenish the treasury. On the other hand, not only have the McCarthyites, or as it is called, in Ireland, the Home Rule party, the fixed organization of the priests on their side, but the federation is growing and expanding, and its power is spreading throughout the whole country.

The French chamber of deputies is going ahead as rapidly as possible with the tariff, following almost without variation the recommendation of the committee. The tax on pork is intended to be as nearly prohibitory as possible of the American article without provoking retaliation. Indeed it is admitted to be for the express purpose of excluding American pork, the United States being the only country that exports pork to France in any large quantities; but the advocates of high protection for the French pig urge in the hope, that by not naming the American product they would not bring France within the retaliatory provisions of the McKinley law. In other respects also the projective elements is carrying everything before it, much to the injury of British commerce with France, and in England it is proposed to retaliate by a higher duty on French brandies. There is little doubt that this will be done. Meantime, Germany and Austria are going ahead to draw other continental nations, excepting France, into a vast reciprocity arrangement that, while affording protection to industry, will facilitate commercial intercourse. Switzerland has already consented informally to join the arrangement and Italy and Holland are expected to. Belgium is already practically a free trade country.

Austria and Hungary are joining in the outcry against the inundation of Russian and Polish Jews, driven from their homes by Russian barbarity. Prominent Jews and friendly newspapers in those countries are protesting against the addition of tens of thousands of destitute people to the population of an empire where their presence can only add to the hardship already borne by the native Jews. The Jewish-Hungarian poet, Kiss, who is highly respected throughout Hungary, says that for every one of those wretched, ignorant and uncivilized creatures who land in London or Liverpool, ten are marching over the Carpathians into upper Hungary, whence they soon descend upon the cities and fall victims to sweaters.

It is now believed in British government circles that the threat of the Chilian insurgents to bombard Valparaiso was never intended to be carried out, but was offered with a view of leading European governments to compel Balmaceda to make peace. If this was the plan, it has failed. England will not interfere, except upon imminent peril of bombardment, and then only to prevent rebels from destroying the property of the British subjects.

The Newfoundlanders have won a victory that can hardly fail to be gratifying to the colonists. For this they have chiefly to thank their own firmness and partly also the stubborn opposition of the French to the British policy in Egypt, which has at length begun to excite the bile of the phlegmatic Briton. The insult to the British flag on the queen's birthday capped the climax as evidence that the Newfoundlanders meant defiance and it would have involved the certain downfall of the government had Lord Salisbury used the British army and navy to coerce a British colony in support of the obnoxious French.

Nearly all the ministers are giving grand dinners to-night in honor of the queen's recent birthday. Lord and Lady Salisbury hold a state reception at the foreign office after their banquet. All the high notables are in attendance. The celebration of the event is general throughout England. Troops are everywhere put through dress parade and salutes fired in honor of the occasion.

The London Standard commenting on the Jewish persecution and Baron Hirsch's plans, declares that the latter are both difficult and inadequate. Russia's treatment of the Hebrews, says the Standard, constitutes a colossal crime, unparalleled in history. The result will be that the civilized world will be obliged to receive the helpless outcasts. Though England and America would fain be relieved of the burden, they will, in the name of humanity, continue to shelter the afflicted exiles. Eventually Russia may suffer for the commission of a national outrage almost beyond belief.

The Clancarty estate revenues are only about £2000 per annum. Lady Clancarty, formerly Belle Bilton, is under contract with August Harris to follow her profession under his management for two years yet and the public are curious to see if she will carry out the bargain. Mr. Harris hopes she will, as she will be a greater attraction now than ever, as the only genuine countess on the stage.

The municipal authorities of Libau, in the court and province of Russia, have forbidden the Jews to use the [illegible] without special permission. The excuse given for the regulation is that the Hebrews are so unclean and subject to disease as to infest the baths and endanger the health of the people at large. The real reason, of course, is the desire to make life miserable for the hated race in every way possible. The reference to "special permits" is ironical, as none are ever issued.

The city of Potsdam has been made the recipient of a gift of a fine new military shooting ground.

The schools of Schwiebus and Drossen, in Brandenburg, Prussia, have been closed on account of an epidemic of measles in those villages.

The Eitel Flag Manufacturing company at Leipsig has been thrown into bankruptcy and the head of the concern, Herr Crusser, has become demented over his business troubles and is confined in an asylum.

THE BERLIN LETTER.

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BERLIN, May 30.—Emperor William before deciding on a reduction or a temporary suspension of the duties on grain, asked Dr. Von Boettischer, secretary of the imperial home office, to submit to him a report upon the crop prospects and upon the general economic position bearing upon the question. The ministerial council will meet to-morrow to take definite action touching the matter. The ministers maintain the utmost reserve, but it is the official conviction that there will be neither a reduction nor a suspension of the duties before the commercial treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary comes in force. The Cologne Gazette states that the government will declare its decision on Monday. Lobby gossip has it that the landtag will fix the opening of a special session of the reichstag for June, but this report is in direct defiance of the belief in ministerial circles. The organs of the agrarian party generally deny that there is any present necessity for dealing with the tariff, but admit reluctantly that there is a possibility that the government will be compelled to intervene. The position may be summed up as follows: The ministers declare that a semi-famine is impending no party will dare to oppose measures of relief.

A Canadian Lord.

MONTREAL, May 30.—Sir George Stephen has been created a peer by her majesty. This is the first instance of a peerage having been conferred on a Canadian.

Overland Park Races.

DENVER, June 2.—Cloudy weather, with a chilly wind, held the attendance at Overland park to-day down to 2500. The different events were well filled, and all were closely contested, leaving nothing for the betting stand to do but take in the money of the crowd which had placed money freely upon the field. As this was the first day for the favorites to win, the bookmakers got back some of the money they had lost in the first three days of the meeting.

In the fourth race Red Bird was the favorite, but the crowd took opposite views. The result, which gave first place on the first heat, paid in mutuals $28.50.

The various events closed as follows:

First race—Free handicap sweepstakes, one and one-sixteenth miles. Governor Adams won, Fred B. 2d, Larghetti 3rd; time 1.50½.

Second race—Real Estate stakes, one mile. Duagarvan won, Minnie Elkins 2d, Mystery 3rd; time 1.46½.

Third race—Half mile, all ages. Bob Wade won, Sam Jones 2d, Eclipse 3rd; time 49 seconds.

Fourth race—2.26 class. Red Bird was the favorite but found few buyers. Result: First heat—Red Bird won, Ed Marsh 2d, Lucy Abbott 3rd; time 2.27¼. Second heat—Red Bird won, Bertie M. 2d, Ed Marsh 3rd; time 2.28¼. Third heat—Red Bird won, Bertie M. 2d, Lucy Abbott 3rd; time 2.27.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds or under, 2.36 class. First heat, Elard won, Geo. Dixon 2d, Elsie S. 3d; time 2.37. Second heat, Elard won, Elsie S. 2d, Geo. Dixon 3d; time 2.38. Third heat, Elard won, Elsie S. 2d, Geo. Dixon 3d; time 2.42.

Killed at the Crossing.

DENVER, May 30.—David O'Day, 63 years of age, was run over by a Union Pacific switch engine and instantly killed this morning on Nineteenth street. O'Day was employed as street sweeper at the crossing. He leaves a wife and two or three children in very poor circumstances.

Public Debt Increase.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The May debt statement to be issued on Monday will show an apparent increase of $250,000 in the debt since the first instant.

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THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTERS FROM A TRAVELERLY TRAVELER.

Hawaii the Desolate and Shrouded—The Village of Hookena—The Lava Beds of Kona—Civilized Islanders—A Trial and a Speechmaker.

(Copyright, 1891 by S. S. McClure.)

OPULU, Samoan Islands, Dec. 1, 1890.—Of the island of Hawaii, though I have passed days beneath under its lee, and spent a week upon its shores, I have never yet beheld the promise. Dense clouds continued to enshroud it far below its mists; not only the zone of snow and fire, but a great part of the forest region, covered or at least veiled by a perpetual rain. And yet even on my first sight beholding so little, and that through a glass from the deck of the Casco, the rude pagodic structure of the isle was conspicuous. Here was none of the accustomed glitter of the beach, none of the close shoreside forests of the typical Polynesian isle. All seemed bare and barren, and to slope sheer into the sea. Unexpected movements of the land caught the attention; folds that gathered with certain virtuosity; black mouths of caves; ranges of low cliffs vigorously designed awhile in sun and shadow, and that sank again into the general declivity of the island. Under its gigantic cowl of cloud the coast frowned upon us with a face of desolation.

On my return I passed from a humming city, with shops and palaces and busy wharves, flying cabs and tram cars, telephones in operation and a railway in the building, mounted a strong and comfortable local steamer, sailed under cedar shores indeed, but guided in the high bay by sea and harbor lights, and was set down at last in a village unimaginable by any waite, the creature of pure native taste—of which, what am I to say but that I know no such village in Europe? A well-to-do western farmer in the states would be the closest parallel; and it is a moderate prophecy to call it so already.

Hookena is its name. It stands on the same coast which I had wondered at before from passing Casco, the same coast on which the far voyager Cook landed a noble career now very nobly. That district of Kona where he fell is one illustrious in the history of Hawaii. It was at first the centre of the dominion of the great Kamehameha. There, in an unknown sepulchre, his bones are still hidden; there, too, his reputed treasures, spoils of a buccaneer, lie and are still vainly sought for, in one of the thousand caverns of the lava. There the Tabus were first broken, there the missionaries first received; and, but for the new use of ships and the new need of harbors, here might be still the chief city and the organs of the kingdom. Yet a nearer approach confirmed the impression of the distance. It presents to the seaward one immense decline. Streams of lava have followed and submerged, each other down this slope, and overflowed into the sea. These cooled and shrank, and were buried under fresh inundations or disparted by fresh tremors of the mountain. A multiplicity of caves is the result. The mouths of caves are everywhere in the lava is tunnelled with corridors and halls; under houses high on the mountain the sea can be heard tumbling in the bowels of the land, and there is one gallery of miles which has been used by armies as a pass. Streams are there unknown. The rain falls continually in the high lands; an isle that rises nearly 14,000 feet sheer from the sea could never fail of rain. But the treasure is squandered on a sieve, and only sunless conduits returns unseen into the ocean. Corrugated slopes of lava, jagging lava cliffs, spouts of metallic cinders, miles of coast without a well or rivulet, scarce anywhere a beach, nowhere a harbor—here seems a singular land to be contended for in battle as a seat for courts and princes. Yet it possessed in the eyes of the natives one more than conservating advantage. The windward shores of the isle are beaten by a monstrous surf; there are places where goods and passengers must be hauled up and lowered by a rope; there are coves which even the daring boatman of Hamakua dread to enter; and men live isolated in their hamlets or communicate by giddy footpaths in the cliff. Upon the side of Kona the table-like margin of the lava affords almost everywhere a passage by land, and the waves, reduced by the vast breadth of the isle and, it was alleged, continuous communication by way of sea. Yet even here the surf of the Pacific appears formidable to the stranger as he lands, and only weights him with its security as he wants to store.

The land and sea breezes alternate on the Kona coast with regularity, and the veil of rain draws up and down the sides of the mountain, now receding to the zone of forests, now descending to the margin of the sea. I was in one of the latter and rarer moments that I was set on board a whale boat full of intermingled barrels, passengers and oarsmen, the rain fell, and lighted the crude and sombre colors of the scene. The coast rose out a little way; is was then intercepted by the cloud; and, for all that appeared, we might have been rowing on an isle of some 200 feet of elevation. On the immediate foreshore, under a low cliff, there stood some score of houses, trellised and verandaed, set in narrow gardens, and painted gaudily in green and white; the whole surrounded and shaded by a grove of cocoa palms and fruit trees, springing (as by miracle) from the bare lava. And from the population of the neighborhood were gathered for the weekly incident, the passage of the steamer, sixty to eighty strong, and attended by a disproportionate allowance of horses, mules, and donkeys; for this land of rock is, singular to say, a land of breeding. The green trees, the painted houses, the gay dresses of the women, were everywhere relieved on the uncompromising blackness of the lava; and the rain which fell, unheeded by the sightseers, blended and beautified the contrast.

The boat was run in upon a breaker, and we passengers ejected on a flat rock, where the next wave submerged us to the knees. There we continued to stand, the rain drenching us from above, the sea from below, like people mesmerized; and as we were all being travelers, thicked out with the green garlands of departure, we must have offered somewhat the same appearance as a shipwrecked picnic. The purser spied and introduced me to my host, ex-judge Nahinu, who was then deep in business, dispatching and receiving goods. He was dressed in pearl-gray tweed, like any self-respecting Englishman, only the band of his wide-awake was made of peacock's feather.

"House by and by," said he, his English being imbued, and carried me to the shelter of a rather lofty shed. On three sides it was open, on the fourth closed by a house. It was reached from without by five or six wooden steps. On the fourth side a further flight of ten conducted to the balcony of the house. A large spread with goods divided it across, so I knew it for the village store and (according to the laws that rule in country life) the village lounging place. People sat with dangling feet along the house veranda; they sat on benches on the love of the shed or among the goods upon the counter; they came and went, they talked and waited; they opened, skimmed and pocketed half read, their letters; they opened the journal and found, a moment, not for the news, but for the current number of the story—methought I might have been in France and the paper the Petit Journal, instead of The Nuvepa Eleele. Other islands I had been the centre of attraction; here none observed my presence. One hundred and ten years before the ancestors of these indifferents had looked in the faces of Cook and his seamen with admiration and alarm; called them gods, called them volcanoes; took their clothes for a loose skin, confounded their ears with their heads, and described their pockets as a "treasure door, through which they plunge their hands into their bodies and bring forth cutlery and necklaces and cloth and nails!" and to-day the coming of the most attractive stranger failed (it would appear) to divert them from Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," for that was the novel of the day—"Na Lii o Sekotia" so ran the title in Hawaiian.

My host returned, and led me round the shore among the mules and donkeys to his house. Like all the houses of the hamlet, it was on European, or to be more descriptive, on the American plan. The parlor was fitted with the usual furniture, and ornamented with the portraits of Kamehameha the Third, Lunalilo, Kalakaua, the queen consort of the isles, and Queen Victoria. There was a Bible on the table, other books stood on a shelf. A comfortable bedroom was placed at my service; the welcome afforded me was cordial, and unembarrassed, the food good and plentiful. My host, my hostess, his grown daughters, strapping lasses, his young hopeful, misbehaving at a meal, or perfunctorily employed upon their school books; all that I found in that house, beyond the speech and a few exotic dishes on the table, would have been familiar and exemplary in Europe.

I walked that night beside the sea. The steamer, with its lights and crowd of tourists was gone by; it had left me alone among these aliens, and I felt no touch of strangeness. The trim, ample houses shining quietly in the villas, each in its narrow garden; the gentle sound of speech from within; the room that awaited my return, with the lamp and the books and the spectacled housemother studying his Bible—there was nothing changed; it was in such conditions I had myself grown up and played, a child, beside the lovers of another sea. And some ten miles from where I walked Cook was adored as a deity; his bones, when he was dead, were dreaded for worship; his entrails devoured in a mistake by running children.

A day of session in the Fono-ena court, house-ena I was surprised me. The judge, a very intelligent, serious Hawaiian, sat behind a table, taking careful notes, two policemen, with their bright metal badges, standing attention at his back or busting forth on errands. The plaintiff was a Portuguese. For years he had kept store and raised cattle in the district without trouble or dispute. His store stood always open—it was standing so, seven miles away, at the moment of the case—and, when the cattle strayed they were duly impounded and restored to him on payment of one shilling. But recently a gentleman of great acuteness and a thousand imperfect talents had married into the family of a neighboring proprietor, consecutively on which event the storekeeper's cattle began to be impounded and starved, the fine rose to half a dollar, and lastly a cow had disappeared. The Portuguese may have been right or wrong; he was convinced the newcomer was the mainspring of the change, called a suit in consequence against the father-in-law, and it was the son-in-law who appeared for the defense. I saw him there, seated, as his use, with spectacles on brow, still young, much of a gentleman in looks, and dressed in faultless European clothes, and presently, for my good fortune, he arose to address the court. It appears he has a ready stood for the Hawaiian Parliament, but the people was too, "Cic. not caine gim honest," and he was defeated. Honesty, to our ways of thought, appears a trifle in a candidate, and I think we have few constituents to refuse so great a charmer. I understood but a few dozen words, yet I heard the man with delight, followed the tenetures of his argument, knew when he was enumerating points in his own favor, when he was demolishing those against him, when he was putting a question "per a seur num," when after the due pause, he smilingly replied to it. There was no haste, no heat, no prejudice; with a hinted gesture, with a semitone of intonation, the speaker lightly set forth and uncomfirmed the processes of reason; he could not stuff a cow or touch his spectacles out of persuasion radiated in the court; it is impossible to conceive a style of oratory more rational or civilized. The point to which he spoke was pretty in itself. The people, as I had been told, did not claim the orator honest; some judge, on a particular occasion, had inclined to the same view, and the man of talent was disbarred. By a clause in a statute, a lawyer might conduct a case for himself or for one of his own family. "Is a father-in-law one of a man's own family?" "Yes," argued the orator; "No," with less grace and perspicuity, Nahinu, retained by the Portuguese. The laws of the tight little kingdom are conceived in duplicate for the Hawaiian, there are as many white friends. The native seemed appearing inconclusive, an appeal was made to the English, and I (as "amicus curiae") led out, installed upon the court house steps, and painfully examined as to its precise significance. The judge heard the orator; he heard Nahinu; he received by the hands of the schoolmaster my report, for which he thanked me with a bow, and ruled the claimant out. This skirmish decided the fate of the engagement; fortune was fickle to the Portuguese, and late in the afternoon the capable judge rose to adjourn, with his portfolio under his arm. No court could have been more equably and decently conducted. Judge, parties, lawyers, and police were all decorous and competent, and not for one plaintiff the business was entirely native.

The Portuguese had come seven miles to Fono-ena sure of substantial justice and he, of his store-own, fearless of being robbed. Another white man of strong sense and minor frugality and choicer taste reckoned on it would be safe to stay in thirty-nine years among the different clans of Hawaii. A pair of shoes, an umbrella, some feet of hose pipe and one dozen of chickens. It is his continual practice to send Hawaiians by a serious, so many parts with sums in specie; at any moment the messenger might slip the money bag roll down a thousand feet of precipice, and lodge in fissures inaccessible to men; and consider how easy it were to invent such a misadventures. "I should have to know a white man well before I trusted him," he said; "I trust Hawaiians without fear. It would be ridiculous of me to say less." He should remember the Hawaiians of yore were not particular; they were eager to steal from Cook, whom they believed to be a god, and, it was a chief, shot to the tragedy at Kealakekua bay; and it must not be forgotten that the Hawaiians of to-day are many of them poor. One residual trait of savage incompetence have already referred to; they cannot administer a trust. It was to-day I had never yet seen a case known. Even a judge sitting in the knowledge of the law and upright in its administration, was found insusceptible of those finities and distinctions which appear so natural and obvious easy to the European. But the case is only stated alone, a single survival in the midst of change, and the hauts of the modern Hawaiian incline to one side or other. My orator of Fono-ena court room may be a gentleman much maligned; may have received his character from the lips of his political opponents, but the type described is common. The islands begin to fill with lawyers, many of whom, justly or unjustly, are disbarred, and to the age of Kamehameha the age of Gossip has succeeded. Is and none would do the store of the Portuguese but the law was wrested to oppress him.

It was to be a warfare and incidentious race. They were diggers and builders; the isles are still full of their deserted monuments; the modern world for law, Kanawai, "water rigats," still serves to remind us of their ancient irrigation. And the island story is compact of battles. Their courage and good will to labor seem now confined to the sea, where they are active sailors and fearless boatmen, pursue the sharks in his own element, and make a pastime of their incomparable surf. On shore they are equally from toil and peril, and are returned to larger occupations and parous frauds. Nahinu, in ex-judge, was paid out $2 for a part day in court, and he is paying $3 a day to the laborers among his coffee. A Hawaiian envy, and are ready to compete with him for this odd change of occasions. See for some hours raking, he cannot include to earn a certain hire, under the sun in his plantation and the work is all transacted by immigrant Chinese. One cannot but be reminded of the love of the French middle class for office work, but in Hawaii it is the race in power has sprung from manly occupation. During a late revolution a lady found a powerful young Hawaiian crouching among the grass in her garden. "What are you doing there?" she cried, for she was a strong partisan. "Do you not know they are murdering your king?" "I know," said the skulker. "Why do you not go to help him?" she asked. "Ah!" said the poor craven, and crouched again among the grass. Here was a strange granddaughter for the warriors that followed or faced Kamehameha. I give one singular instance as the more, for it is, but the whole race must have been stricken at the moment with a similar weakness. No man dare say of this revolution that it was unanimous; but its means were monetary and decisive; the numbers and position of those engaged made the design one of the most treasonable in history, and a more moderate native boldness and consolation must have prolonged it to the end. "My race had one virtue, they were brave," said a typical native (a valiant and now they have taken that away."

I have named a French example; for the thought that haunts the stranger in Hawaii is that of Gallia. The rugged bone of feature which marks out the race among the Polynesians is the Italian ruggedness. Countenances of the same eloquent barbarous manners of the same vivacious cordiality, are to be found in Hawaii and strong Italian therefore I know no race that carries years more handsomely, or whose people in the mics of age retain more charm. Fresh faces, both of men and women, with a certain bonine manly, trusty, sagacious, brave, beautiful, in plainness, faces that are the hope of a native. The younger struggle of the race in these parts is as written history there; energy enervine the Hawaiian strength. Or did so once, and the faces are still eloquent of lost possession. The stock has not produced a Cæsar, Kamehameha, a Kaahumanu, retains their signature.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Exhibition at the Athletic Grounds—Men of Muscle on the Tracks.

The athletic sports occurred Saturday. A more perfect day for the events could not have dawned in Colorado. From sunrise until evening a clear sky, and a bright warm sunshine gladdened the hearts of a goose interested, and as the time grew near for the contests a large crowd began to gather in the athletic grounds.

A crowd of the more fortunate in the grand stand, a gathering of carriages, and the usual number of excited men and small boys bordering the track gave notice that the sports were about to begin. The peculiar "sis, boom, bah" of a sinner college, or sought from the crowd within stretched their necks toward the starting place. A puff of smoke and a shot and Sherman, Linz, Mortimer, Robertson and Watson came rushing down the track in the 100 yards handicap. Only one of the five started on the scratch. Sherman had three yards, Mortimer five, Linz six, Robertson four, with Watson as the scratch man. The race was an exciting one. There were other races that surpassed it, but never, to less it stirred the blood of the onlookers, and opened the programme in a first rate way. Linz led in the end throughout the race, winning in 10 1-5 seconds. Mortimer and Sherman were in a dead heat for second, while Watson, the scratch man, had the misfortune to be pocketed twice.

In the second heat of this race, Evans, two yards, won in 10 3-5 seconds with Eastman, three yards, second.

Following the 100 yards handicap came the 440 yard hurdle, which was entered by Spring and Pearson. Although Pearson led the way, Spring became the winner, with a jump of 2 feet 6 inches.

McGinnity, Dayman and Berrey entered for throwing the base ball. With the exception of the races this was one of the most interesting features of the programme. The three contestants stepped to the front in turn, and the ball went sailing through the air from dense to corner of the grounds. There was some one throwing done, and at the close the large scores were the rest, Berrey being the winner. Only two measurements were taken and these gave Berrey a throw of 320 feet 2 inches, and Dayman 302 feet. An approximate estimate the throw of McGinnity was 320 feet. Berrey's throw at the Decoration day sports of last year was 325 feet, giving him an increase of 4 feet 2 inches since that date. Next year the grounds will have to be enlarged for Berrey's accommodation.

There were four entries for the 220 yards hremun's handicap. These were Kelly, Tucker, Eastman and Barnes. Kelly was the winner with a time of 25 seconds, Eastman coming in second.

There sixty athletes comprised the entries for putting the shot. King, Loesch and Chase took their turnings at the sphere, King worked his score up to a distance of thirty-five feet six inches, which surpassed the score of Loesch by two inches.

The crowd gathered around to witness the standing broad jump. Spring gathered his muscular form together and at length covered a distance of nine feet seven and one-half inches. The contest was very close between Spring and McGrew, and the latter took second place with a distance of nine feet nine inches.

The next event was the dash to the 100 yard handicap. It was by far the great feature of the programme. At the firing of the shot the men darted forward. A few seconds passed by and Linz's heels led the greatest danger was from Evans as he knew from the first, and that man came tearing along in his rear at a rapid rate. Half way down the track the distance between Linz and Evans began to lessen, and as the tape it was doubtful among the crowd which was the winner. The judge's decision was in favor of Linz, whose time was given as 11 seconds.

The greatest distance made in the running broad jump was that of King, being 17 feet 6 inches. Spring, the winner of the standing broad jump, took second place with a distance of 17 feet 1 inches.

The tug of war was between the Matt France rose company team and the Rapid Transit men. There were five contestants on a side, and there was quite a pretty contested war are between them for the victory. After a pull of about five minutes the Matt France men became the winners.

Following this event came the 200 yards boys' race, all contestants in which were under thirteen years of age. This was entered by a large number of the small boys in the grounds, and they came down the track in a mass amid great excitement. The winner was Bailey from the institute, and Skinner took second place. No time was taken.

The next event was the 120 yards hurdle race. Along line of ten hurdles was set up, and King, Robertson, and Parker comprised the entries. Parker led out in his way on the track, and near the finish King crept up and passed Robertson winning in 19 2-5.

The high jump was won by Tucker who reached a height of 5 feet 1 inch with little effort. King made a jump of 5 feet.

The 440 yards handicap was run by Kelly, Watson, De La Vergne and Robertson. De La Vergne, 10 yards, had a good lead throughout the race, and won in 53 1-5 seconds.

The tent pegging was won by Ferris with twenty points.

At the close the prizes were presented by Captain DeCoursey amid his cheers of the crowd, who soon after dispersed. A few remained to witness the foot ball kicking, which was won by Evans.

There were few who left the athletic grounds at the close of the long afternoon who did not go away with the belief that it had been an afternoon well spent in the witnessing of sports which would be a credit to a much larger city than Colorado Springs.

Remembering His Enemies.

Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, son of the famous Lady Mary, endeavored to be very sarcastic in his last will and testament. After some insignificant bequests "To my noble and worthy relation the earl of ——," he adds: "I do not give his lordship any further part of my property, because he has part of that he has contrived to take already. Item—To Sir Francis ——, give one word of mine, because he never had the good fortune to keep his own. Item—To Lord M——, give nothing, because I know he will bestow that on the poor. Item—To Sir Robert W., I leave my political opinions, never doubting he can well turn them into cash, who has always found such an excellent market for his own."—At the Year Round.

Ears.

If your ears burn, people say some one is talking about you. This is very old, for Pliny says, "When our ears do glow and tingle, some do talk of main our absence."

Shakespeare, in "Much Ado About Nothing," makes Beatrice say to Ursula and Hero, who had been talking of her, "What fire is in mine ears?"

Sir Thomas Browne ascribes this concern to the superstition of guardian angels, who touch the right ear if the talk is favorable, and the left if otherwise. This is done to cheer or warn.

One ear tingles, some there be
That are smarting now at me.

—Detroit Free Press.

Hope for Him.

"I don't know that you will be able to counsel with him," said a father to a principal of a school, to whom the unruly conduct of his son as a pupil, "he is so full of mischief."

"Does he lie, the young?" asked the principal. "Can I always depend upon his word?"

"Oh, yes," said the father, "he is honest; he will tell the truth, even when it is against himself; you may depend upon that."

"Then we can manage him," said the principal. "He will make a reliable, manly man."—Christian Leader.

Railway Clerks with Long Days.

The hours on many of the booking clerks are usually ten a day; but they are at very irregular times. This is on account of trains starting to run as early as 5 a. m. and continuing till midnight. There must be always some one to book the passengers; and as there are nineteen hours to cover, and in many cases only two clerks, they have to work as best they can, so that each may have time for their meals.—Chambers' Journal.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip and News Gathered Here and There Upon the Streets.

Many stories are prevalent of Benedict Arnold's unhappy life in England after the Revolution had passed, and when forsaken and hated by all his old friends in America he wandered in England remorseful and friendless, insulted at every point where he sought the society of his fellowmen. Old General Heminga Wadsworth of Massachusetts, commissary-general of the revolutionary army, was not the man to ever stoop to the society of a traitor to his country. He was an old gentleman with a strong and marked character to say the least, and he was not an a backward in letting his opinion be known. After the close of the war the general made a journey to England and located himself in comfortable London quarters. He had been there but a short time when Benedict Arnold stopped before the door with the intention of making a call upon the patriotic American. General Wadsworth's black servant went to the door while the general stood in the hallway above with his head over the banisters, and his ears wide open. The servant opened the door, Arnold entered the house, and was about to send his name up to the general from across the seas when that individual protruded his head still further through the bannisters, and in a loud voice cried, "Toby! Toby! General Wadsworth is never at home to General Arnold." Much crestfallen, General Arnold retired.

It is interesting to discover to what a great extent many people who have been blind from birth, or who can never remember to have seen their fellow beings, take interest in their appearance. Many of the blind pupils who took part in the entertainment at the institute the other night had evidently taken great pains with their appearance, and had probably spent much time upon their toilet. One good looking young man who had decorated his coat with a rose was inclined to be a trifle round shouldered, and many times as he stood upon the stage he would recollect himself and thereupon would throw back his shoulders and lift up his head in a most energetic manner. A short time ago one of the institute blind boys was called upon to decide what was to him a very difficult question. He could see none of the people or objects about him, but there was one ray of light which his eyesight caught and he would sit for hours watching that tiny gleam which was the only part of the outside world that he had ever seen. There was one defect, however, upon his eyes, which detracted greatly from his personal appearance, and the removal of which would deprive him of that one ray of light, which he spent so many hours in watching. It seems strange that there should be for a moment a thought in his mind towards having the defect removed. Nevertheless, as the idea came to him that he could destroy the defects in his appearance, even by the loss of his last claim upon eye-sight, he spent many days in serious consideration of the matter. At times he would nearly decide to lose his ray of light, but after he would think better of the decision and it was a long time before he concluded to let his eyes remain as they were.

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I think the most amusing joke that I have witnessed occurred in front of Dursee's hardware store one day the past week. Two young boys came along leading a very distressed looking yellow cur, and approaching a man proposed to sell the animal for $2.50, when the following dialogue took place: "Is the license paid on him?" "No sir." "Twenty of the dog and $2.50 for the license is $4.50. That is too much. Will you throw off $1." "Yes sir." "That would be $3.50 for the dog and I would need a collar, that would cost fifty cents. Two collars is too much for that dog. Now knock off another dollar, will you?" "Yes sir." "I would have to buy a rope to lead him home with, that would cost me twenty-five cents. Don't you think you could sell him for twenty-five cents?" "Yes sir." "Two collars for a license, fifty cents for a rope is a fearful price for such an animal. Will you give him to me?" "Yes, sir," replied the accommodating salesmen, but the man was mean enough to decline to own the dog.

It occurs to me that Colorado Springs does not advertise sufficiently. We advertise but it is in a spasmodic way and usually by contributions almost forced from the donors. Our neighbors at Manitou are splendid advertisers, and no doubt their hotels reap the reward. Manitou has some very strong friends too, who always stand by her. Last Monday Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, gave our city a visit, and after he had enjoyed a fine lunch at The Antlers casually remarked that he was surprised to know that such good hotel accommodations could be found here; that he had been told by railroad officials that Colorado Springs was only a small place, and only the most inferior accommodations could be obtained; that he had better go to Manitou. He took the advice and spent Sunday night at the resort. He expressed great surprise at finding such a city as Colorado Springs, but his amazement did not equal that of our worthy mayor and others who heard him to know that railroad men, who must know better, should make such statements.

THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTERS FROM A LEISURELY TRAVELER.

Hawaii the Desolate and Shrouded—The Village of Kookena—The Lava Beds of Kona—Civilized Islanders—A Trial and a Speechmaker.

(Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure.)

OPULU, Samoan Islands, Dec. 1890.—Of the island of Hawaii, though I have passed days becalmed under its lee, and spent a week upon its shores, I have never yet beheld the profile. Dense clouds continued to enshroud it far below its midst; not only the zone of snow and fire, but a great part of the forest region, covered or at least veiled by a perpetual rain. And yet even on my first sight, beholding so little, and that through a glass from the deck of the Casco, the crude plutonic structure of the isle was conspicuous. Here was none of the accustomed glitter of the beach, none of the close shoreside forests of the typical high island. All seemed black and barren, and to slope sheer into the sea. The unexpected movements of the land caught the attention; folds that gathered with a certain vitreosity; black mouths of caves; ranges of low cliffs, vigorously designed, awake in sun and shadow, and that sank again into the general declivity of the island glacis. Under its gigantic cowl of cloud the coast frowned upon us with a face of desolation.

On my return I passed from a humming city, with shops and palaces and busy wharves, flying cabs and tram cars, telephones in operation and a railway in the offing; mounted a strong and comfortable coasting steamer; sailed under desolate shores indeed, but guided in the night by sea and harbor lights, and, was set down at last in a village uninhabited by any white, the creature of pure native taste—of which, what am I to say but that I know no such village in Europe? A well-to-do western hamlet in the states would be the closest parallel; and it is a moderate prophecy to call it so already.

Hookena is its name. It stands on the same coast which I had wondered at before from crossing Casco, the same coast on which the far voyager Cook ended a noble career not very nobly. That district of Kona where he fell is one illustrious in the history of Hawaii. It was at first the centre of the dominion of the great Kamehameha. There, in an unknown sepulchre, his bones are still hidden; there, too, his reputed treasures, spoils of a buccaneer, lie, and are still vainly sought for, in one of the thousand caverns of the lava. There the tabus were first broken, there the missionaries first received; and, but for the new use of ships and the new need of harbors, here might be still the chief city and the organs of the kingdom. Yet a nearer approach confirmed the impression of the distance. It presents to the seaward one immense decline. Streams of lava have followed and submerged each other down this slope, and overflowed into the sea. These cooled and shrank, and were buried under fresh inundations or dislocated by fresh tremors of the mountain. A multiplicity of caves is the result. The mouths of caves are everywhere in the lava; tunnelled with corridors and halls; under houses high on the mountain the sea can be heard labouring in the bowels of the land, and there is one gallery of miles which has been used by armies as a pass. Streams are thus unknown. The rain falls continually in the high lands; an isle that rises nearly 14,000 feet sheer from the sea could never fail of rain, but the treasure is squandered on a sieve, and by sunless conduits returns unseen into the ocean. Corrugated slopes of lava, dirisling lava cliffs, spouts of metallic clinkers, miles of coast without a well or rivulet, scarce anywhere a beach, nowhere a harbor—here seems a singular land to be contended for in battle as a seat for courts and princes. Yet it possessed in the eyes of the natives one more than countervailing advantage. The windward shores of the isle are beaten by a monstrous surf; there are places where goods and passengers must be hauled up and lowered by a rope; there are coves which even the daring boatman of Hamakua dread to enter; and men live isolated in their hamlets or communicate by giddy footpaths in the cliff. Upon the side of Kona the table-like margin of the lava affords almost everywhere a passage by land, and the waves, reduced by the vast breadth of the island, allow almost continual communication by way of sea. Yet even here the surf of the Pacific always formidable to the stranger as to lands, and daily weighs him with its beauty as he walks the shore.

The land and sea breezes alternate on the Kona coast with regularity, and the veil of rain draws up and down the slopes of the mountain, now retiring to the zone of forests, now descending to the margin of the sea. It was in one of the fairer and rarer moments that I was set on board a whale boat full of intermingled barrels, passengers and oarsmen, the rain fell and blotted the crude and sombre colors of the scene. The coast rose out a little way; is was then intercepted by the cloud; and, for all that appeared, we might have been landing on an isle of some 200 feet of elevation. On the immediate foreshore, under a low cliff, there stood some score of houses, trellised and verandaed, set in narrow gardens, and painted gaudily in green and white; the whole surrounded and shaded by a grove of cocoa palms and fruit trees, springing (as by miracle) from the bare lava. All from the population of the neighborhood were gathered for the weekly incident, the passage of the steamer, sixty to eighty strong, and attended by a disproportionate allowance of horses, mules, and donkeys; for this land of rock is, singular to say, a land of breeding. The green trees, the painted houses, the gay dresses of the women, were everywhere relieved on the uncompromising blackness of the lava; and the rain which fell unheeded by the sightseers, blended and beautified the contrast.

The boat was run in upon a breaker and we passengers ejected on a flat rock, where the next wave submerged us to the knees. There we continued to stand, the rain drenching us from above, the sea from below, like people mesmerized; and as we were all being travelers tricked out with the green garlands of departure, we must have offered somewhat the same appearance as a shipwrecked picnic. The purser spied and introduced me to my host, ex-judge Nahinu, who was then deep in business, dispatching and receiving goods. He was dressed in pearl-gray tweed, like any self-respecting Englishman, only the band of his wide-awake was made of peacock's feather.

"House by and by," said he, his English being limited, and carried me to the shelter of a rather lofty shed. On three sides it was open, on the fourth closed by a house. It was reached from without by five or six wooden steps. On the fourth side a further flight of ten conducted to the balcony of the house. A table spread with goods divided it across, so I knew it for the village store and (according to the laws that rule in country life) the village lounging place. People sat with dangling feet along the house veranda; they sat on benches on the level of the shed or among the goods upon the counter; they came and went, they talked and waited; they opened, skimmed and pocketed half read, their letters; they opened the journal, and found, a moment, not for the news, but for the current number of the story—methought I might have been in France and the paper Le Petit Journal, instead of The Nuuhiva Gleaner. On other islands I had been the centre of attraction; here none observed my presence. One hundred and ten years before the ancestors of these indifferents had looked in the faces of Cook and his seamen with admiration and alarm; called them gods, called them volcanoes; took their clothes for a loose skin, confounded their hats with their heads, and described their pockets as a "treasure door, through which they plunge their hands into their bodies and bring forth cutlery and necklaces and cloth and nails!" and to-day the coming of the most attractive stranger failed (it would appear) to divert them from Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs," for that was the novel of the day—"Na Lii o Sekotia" so ran the title in Hawaii.

My host returned, and led me round the shore among the mules and donkeys to his house. Like all the houses of the hamlet, it was on European, or to be more descriptive, on the American plan. The parlor was fitted with the usual furniture, and ornamented with the portraits of Kamehameha the Third, Kinau, Kalakaua, the queen consort of the isles, and Queen Victoria. There was a Bible on the table, other books stood on a shelf. A comfortable bedroom was placed at my service, the welcome afforded me was cordial, and I unembarrassed, the food good and plentiful. My host, my hostess, his grown daughters, strapping lasses, his young hopeful, misbehaving at a meal, or perfunctorily employed upon their school books; all that I found in that house, beyond the speech and a few exotic dishes on the table, would have been familiar and exemplary in Europe.

I walked that night beside the sea. The steamer, with its lights and crowd of tourists was gone by; it and left me a lone among these aliens, and I felt no touch of strangeness. The trim, ample houses shining quietly like villas, each in its narrow garden; the gentle sound of speech from within; the room that awaited my return, with the lamp and the books and the spectacled householder studying his bible—there was nothing changed; it was in such conditions I had myself grown up and played, a child, beside the doors of another sea. And some ten miles from where I walked Cook was adored as a deity; his bones, when he was dead, were cleansed for worship; his entrails devoured in a mistake by ruling chiefs.

A day of session in the Hookena courthouse equally surprised me. The judge, a very intelligent, serious Hawaiian, sat behind a table, trading care in notes, two policemen, with their brightly metal badges, standing attention at his back or bustling forth on errands. The plaintiff was a Portuguese. For years he had kept store and raised cattle in the district without trouble or dispute. His store stood always open—it was standing so, seven miles away, at the moment of the case—and, when the cattle strayed they were duly impounded and restored to him on payment of one shilling. But recently a gentleman of great acuteness and a thousand imperfect talents had married into the family of a neighboring proprietor, consecutively on which event the storekeeper's cattle began to be detained and starved, the fine rose to half a dollar, and lastly a cow had disappeared. The Portuguese may have been right or wrong; he was convinced, the newcomer was the mainspring of the change, called a suit in consequence against his father-in-law, and it was the son-in-law who appeared for the defense. I saw him there, seated at his ease, with spectacles on brow, still young, mixed of a gentleman in books, and dressed in faultless European clothes, and presently, for my good fortune, he arose to address the court. It appears he has a ready stood for the Hawaiian Parliament, but the people was told, "Sir, not think him honest," and he was defeated. Honesty, to our way of thought, appears a trifle in a candidate, and I think we have few constituents to refuse so great a charmer. I understood but a few dozen words, yet I heard the man with delight, followed the tunctures of his argument, knew when he was enumerating points in his own favor, when he was admitting those against him, when he was putting a question "per absurdum," when (after the due pause) he smilingly replied to it. There was no haste, no heat, no prejudice; with chained gesture, with a semitone of intonation, the speaker lightly set forth and undermined the processes of reason; he could not smile a foot or touch his spectacles but what persuasion radiated in the court; it is impossible to conceive a style of oratory more rational or civilized. The point to which he spoke was pretty in itself. The people, as I had been told, did not think the orator honest; some judge, on a particular occasion, had inclined to the same view, and the man of art was disbarred. By a cause in a statute, a lawyer might conduct a case for almost or for one of "his own family." Is a father-in-law one of a man's own family? "Yes," argued the orator; "No," with address grace and perspicuity, Nahinu, retained by the Portuguese. The laws of the tight little kingdom are conceived in duplicate for the Hawaiian hare and the many white friends. The native text, appearing inconclusive, an appeal was made to the English, and I (as "amicus curiae") read out, instalment upon instalment, the Queen's Proclamation, and painfully examined as to its precise significance. The judge heard the orator; he heard Nahinu; he received by the mouth of the schoolmaster my report, for which he thanked me with a bow, and ruled the claimant out. This skirmish decided the fate of the engagement; fortune was fickle to the Portuguese, and, late in the afternoon, the capable judge rode homeward with his portfolio under his arm. No court could have been more equally and decently conducted; judge, parties, lawyers, and police were all decorous and competent, and but for the plaintiff the business was entirely native.

The Portuguese had come seven miles to Hookena sure of substantial justice and he, of his store door, fearless of being robbed. Another white man of strong sense and much drugging and choleric rains reckoned up what he had lost by theft in thirty-nine years among the different islands of Hawaii. A pair of shoes, an umbrella, some feet of hose pipe and one dozen of chickens. It is his continual practice to send Hawaiians by a perilous, solitary path with sums in specie, at any moment the messenger might slip the money bag rolling down a thousand feet of precipice, and lodge in fissures inaccessable to men; and consider how easy it were to invent such misadventures. "I should have to know a white man well before I trusted him," he said; "I trust Hawaiians without fear. It would be villainous of me to say less." It should be remembered the Hawaiians of yore were no particular; they were eager to steal from Cook, whom they believed to be a god, and it was a chief that stabbed the tragedy at Kealakekua bay; and it must not be forgotten that the Hawaiians of to-day are many of them poor. One residual trait of savage incompetence have already referred to; they cannot administer a trust. It was to-day there had never yet been a case known. Even a judge skilled in the knowledge of the law and upright in its administration, was found insusceptible of those duties and distinctions which appear so natural and come so easy to the European. But the facility stands alone, a single survival, in the midst of change, and the faults of the modern Hawaiian are the same on other sides. My orator of Hookena court room may be a gentleman much maligned; I may have received his character from the lips of his political opponents, but the type described is common. The islands begin to fill with lawyers, many of whom, justly or unjustly, are disbarred, and to the age of Kamehameha, the age of Gossin has succeeded. "This none would do in the store of the Portuguese," the law was invented to oppress him.

It was of old a warlike and industrious race. They were diggers and builders; the isles are still full of their decerted monuments; the modern word for law, Kanawai, "water rigans," still serves to remind us of their ancient irrigation. And the same story is common of battles. Their courage and good will to labor seem now confined to the sea, where they are active sailors and fearless boatmen, pursue the shark in his own element, and make a pastime of their incomparable surf. On shore they seem equally room for art, and are all turned to career occupations and to parlous frauds. Nahinu, an ex-judge, was paid but $2 for a hard day in court, and he is paying $8 a day to the laborers among his coffee. All Hawaiians envy and are ready to compete with him for this odd chance of an occasional fee for some hours' talking; he cannot endure to earn a certain hire under the sun in his plantation and the work is still transacted by immigrant Chinese. One cannot but be reminded of the love of the French middle class for office work; but in Hawaii it is the race in power that shrinks from manly occupation. During a late revolution a boy found a powerful young Hawaiian crouching among the grass in his garden. "What are you doing there?" he cried, for he was a strong partisan. "Do you not know they are murdering your king?" "I know," said the skulker. "Why do you not go to help him?" he asked. "Ah!" said the poor craven, and crouched again among the grass. There was a strange grandeur for the warriors that followed or faced Kamehameha. I give the singular instance as the more explicit; but the whole race must have been stricken at the moment with a similar weakness. No man dare say of this revolution, that it was unprovoked; but its means were treachery and violence, the numbers and position of those engaged made the design one of the most treasonable in history; and a mere moiety of native boldness and conscription must have brought it to the end. "My race had one virtue, they were brave," said a typical Hawaiian, "and now they have taken that away."

I have named a French example; and the thought that man's the stranger in Hawaii is that of Gaby. The ruggedness of character which marks out the race among the Polynesians is the Indian ruggedness. Countenances of the same eloquent keenness, manners of the same vivacious courtesy, are to be found in Hawaii and among Indian islanders. I know no race that carries years more handsomely, or whose people, in the midst of life, retain more charm. I recall faces, both of men and women, with a certain feline stamp, trusty, sagacious, brave, beautiful in calmness; faces that make one feel captive. The younger struggle of the race in these islands has written history there; energy enriches the Hawaiian strength. Or else at once, and the faces are still eloquent of the lost possession. The stock that has produced a Cæsar, Kamehameha, a Aaahmanu, retains their signature.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Exhibition at the Athletic Grounds—Men of Muscle on the Tracks.

The athletic sports occurred Saturday. A more perfect day for the events could not have dawned in Colorado from sunrise until evening a clear sky, and a bright warm sunshine gladdened the hearts of all those interested, and as the time drew near for the contests a large crowd began to gather in the athletic grounds.

A crowd of the more fortunate in the grand stand, a gathering of carriages, and the usual number of excited men and small boys bordering the track gave notice that the sports were about to begin. The penniless "kids" desperately climbed fence, or sought knotholes. The crowd within, stretched their necks toward the starting place. A puff of smoke and a shot, and Spring, King, Mortimer, Robertson and Walton came rushing down the track in the 100 yards handicap. Only one of the five started on the scratch. Spring had three yards, Mortimer five, Kinz six, Robertson four, with Walton as the scratch man. The race was an exciting one. There were other races that surpassed it, but never less it stirred the blood of the onlookers, and opened the programme in a first rate way. Kinz led his field throughout the race, winning in 11 1-5 seconds. Mortimer and Spring were in a dead heat for second, while Walton, the scratch man, had the misfortune to be roolled over twice.

In the second heat of this race, Evans, two yards, won in 10 2-5 seconds with Eastman, three yards, second.

Following the 100 yards handicap came the hop, step and jump, which was entered by Spring and Pearson. Although Pearson did well, Spring became the winner, with a jump of [illegible] feet 6 inches.

McGinnity, Jackman and Berrey entered for throwing the base ball. With the exception of the races this was one of the most interesting features of the programme. The three contestants stepped to the front in turn, and the ball went sailing through the air from some one corner of the grounds. There was some fine throwing done, and at the close the large scores were the results, Berrey being the winner. Only two measurements were taken and these gave Berrey a throw of 309 feet 2 inches and Jackman 296 feet. As a rough estimate the throw of McGinnity was 220 feet. Berrey's throw at the Decoration day sports of last year was 325 feet, giving him an increase of [illegible] feet 2 inches since that date. Next year the grounds will have to be enlarged for Berrey's accommodation.

There were four entries for the 220 yards fireman's handicap. These were Kelly, Tucker, Eastman and Barnes. Kelly was the winner with a time of 24 seconds, Eastman coming in second.

Three sixty yards comprised the entries for putting the shot. King, Loesch and Ellis took their turns with the ball, each King worked his score up to a distance of thirty-five feet six inches which surpassed the score of Loesch by two inches.

The crowd gathered around to witness the standing broad jump. Spring gathered his muscular form together and at length covered a distance of nine feet seven and one-half inches. The contest was very close between Spring and McGrew, and the latter took second place with a distance of nine feet nine inches.

The next event was the finals to the 100 yard handicap. It was by far the best feature of the programme. As the firing of the shot the men darted forward. A few seconds passed by and Linz still held his lead. His greatest danger was from Evans as he knew from the first, and that man came tearing a long in his rear at a rapid rate. All way down the track the distance between Linz and Evans began to lessen, and at the tape it was doubtful among the crowd which was the winner. The judge's decision was in favor of Linz, whose time was given as 11 seconds.

The greatest distance made in the running broad jump was that of King, being 17 feet 6 inches. Spring, the winner of the standing broad jump, took second place with a distance of 17 feet 1½ inches.

The tug of war was between the Mattrance hose company team and the Rapid Transit men. There were five contestants on a side, and there was quite a lively contested war fare between them for the victory. After a pull of about five minutes the Matt France men became the winners.

Following this event came the 200 yards race, all contestants in which were under thirteen years of age. This was entered by a large number of the small boys in the grounds, and they came down the track in a mass amid great excitement. The winner was Bailey from the Institute, and Skinner won second place. No time was taken.

The next event was the 120 yards hurdle race. A long line of ten hurdles was set up, and King, Robertson, and Parker comprised the entries. Parker fell out early in the race, and near the finish King crept up and passed Robertson winning in 19 2-5.

The high jump was won by Tucker who reached a height of 5 feet 1 inch with little effort. King made a jump of 5 feet.

The 440 yards handicap was run by Neeby, Walton, De La Vergne and Robertson. De La Vergne, 40 yards, held a good head throughout the race, and won in 58 4-5 seconds.

The ten pegging was won by Ferris with twenty points.

At the close the prizes were presented by Captain DeCoursey amid hearty cheers by the crowd, who soon after dispersed.

A few remained to witness the foot ball kicking, which was won by Evans.

There were few who left the athletic grounds at the close of the long afternoon who did not go away with the belief that it had been an afternoon well spent in the witnessing of sports which would be a credit to a much larger city than Colorado Springs.

Remembering His Enemies.

Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, son of the famous Lady Mary, endeavored to be very sarcastic in his last will and testament. After some insignificant bequests "To my noble and worthy relation the earl of ——," he adds: "I do not give his lordship any further part of my property, because the best part of that he has contrived to take already. Item—To Sir Francis ——, I give one work of mine, because he never had the good fortune to keep his own. Item—To Lord M——, I give nothing, because I know he will bestow alms on the poor. Item—To Sir Robert W——, I leave my political opinions, never doubting he can well turn them into cash, who has always found such an excellent market for his own."—All the Year Round.

Ears.

If your ears burn, people say some one is talking about you. This is very old, for Pliny says, "When our ears do glow and ringe, some do talk of us in our absence."

Shakespeare, in "Much Ado About Nothing," makes Beatrice say to Ursula and Hero, who had been talking of her, "Yours are in mine ears."

Sir Thomas Browne ascribes this concern to the superstition of guardian angels, who touch the right ear if the talk is favorable, and the left if otherwise. This is done to cheer or warn.

One ear tingles, some there be
That are smarting now at me.
—Detroit Free Press.

Hope for Him.

"I don't know that you will be able to convince him," said a father to a principal of a school to whom he had brought his son as a pupil, "he is so full of mischief."

"Does he tell the truth?" asked the principal. "Can I always depend upon his word?"

"Oh, yes," said the father, "he is honest; he will tell the truth, even when it is against himself; you may depend upon that."

"Then we can manage him," said the principal. "He will make a reliable, manly man."—Christian Leader.

Railway Clerks with Long Days.

The hours on duty of a booking clerk are usually ten a day; but they are at very irregular times. This is on account of trains starting to run as early as 5 a. m. and continuing till midnight. There must be always some one to book the passengers; and as there are nineteen hours to cover, and in many cases only two clerks, they have to work as best they can, that both may have time for their meals.—Chambers' Journal.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Gossip and News Gathered Here and There Upon the Streets.

Many stories are prevalent of Benedict Arnold's unhappy life in England after the Revolution had passed, and when forsaken and hated by all his old friends in America he wandered in England remorseful and friendless, insulted, every point where he sought the society of his fellow-men. Old General Jeremiah Wadsworth of Massachusetts, commissary-general of the revolutionary army, was not the man to ever stoop to the society of a traitor to his country. He was an old gentleman with a strong and marked character to say the least, and he was not at all backward in letting his opinion be known. After the close of the war the general made a journey to England and located himself in comfortable London quarters. He had been there but a short time when Benedict Arnold stopped before the door with the intention of making a call upon the patriotic American. General Wadsworth's black servant went to the door while the general stood in the hallway above with his head over the banisters, and his ears wide open. The servant opened the door, Arnold entered the house, and was about to send his name up to the general from across the seas when that individual protruded his head still further through the bannisters, and in a loud voice cried, "Toby! Toby! General Wadsworth is never at home to General Arnold." Much crestfallen, General Arnold retired.

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It is interesting to discover to what a great extent many people who have been blind from birth, or who can never remember to have seen their fellow beings, take interest in their appearance. Many of the blind pupils who took part in the entertainment at the institute the other night had evidently taken great pains with their appearance, and had probably spent much time upon their toilet. One good looking young man who had decorated his coat with a rose was inclined to be a little round shouldered, and many times as he stood upon the stage he would recollect himself and thereupon would throw back his shoulders and lift up his head in a most energetic manner. A short time ago one of the institute blind boys was called upon to decide what was to him a very difficult question. He could see none of the people or objects about him, but there was one ray of light which his eyesight caught and he would sit for hours watching that tiny gleam which was the only part of the outside world that he had ever seen. There was one defect, however, upon his eyes, which detracted greatly from his personal appearance, and the removal of which would deprive him of that one ray of light, which he spent so many hours in watching. It seems strange that there should be for a moment a thought in his mind towards having the defect removed. Nevertheless, as the idea came to him that he could destroy the defects in his appearance, even by the loss of his last claim upon eye-sight, he spent many days in serious consideration of the matter. At times he would nearly decide to lose his ray of light, but later he would think better of the decision and it was a long time before he concluded to let his eyes remain as they were.

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I think the most amusing dog sale that I have witnessed occurred in front of Durkee's hardware store one day the past week. Two young boys came along leading a very distressed looking yellow cur, and approaching a man proposed to sell the animal for $2.50, when the following dialogue took place: "Is the license paid on him?" "No sir." "Twenty for the dog and $2.00 for the license is $2.50. That is too much. Will you throw off $?" "Yes sir." "That would be $2.50 for the dog and I would need a collar, that would cost fifty cents. Two collars is too much for that dog. Now knock off another dollar, will you?" "Yes sir." "I would have to buy a rope to lead him home with, that would cost me twenty-five cents. Don't you think you could sell him for twenty-five cents?" "Yes sir." "Two dollars for a license, fifty cents for a rope is a fearful price for such an animal. Will you give him to me?" "Yes, sir," replied the accommodating salesman, but the man was mean enough to decline to own the dog.

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It occurs to me that Colorado Springs does not advertise sufficiently. We advertise but it is in a spasmodic way and usually by contributions almost forced from the donors. Our neighbors at Manitou are splendid advertisers, and no doubt their hotels reap the reward. Manitou has some very strong friends too, who always stand by her. Last Monday Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, gave our city a visit, and after he had enjoyed a fine lunch at The Antlers casually remarked that he was surprised to know that such good hotel accommodations could be found here; that he had been told by railroad officials that Colorado Springs was only a small place, and only the most inferior accommodations could be obtained; that he had better go to Manitou. He took the advice and spent Sunday night at the resort. He expressed great surprise at finding such a city as Colorado Springs, but his amazement did not equal that of our worthy mayor and others who heard him to know that railroad men, who must know better, should make such statements.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$10 00 Six months......$5 00
Three months.... 2 50 One month........ 1 00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum......$1 50 Six months..........75
Three months........50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The People's party has organized in Denver. It has eight members. Of course a state and national ticket is in order.

Colorado Springs has to build a new jail because the present one is unhealthy to keep prisoners in. Denver will not have similar trouble. Eighteen prisoners have escaped from her jail in twenty months.

Dr. Montague's memorial sermon abounded in common sense and practical religion. We are pleased to be able to present it in full this morning to our readers. It will prove acceptable, we are sure, both to those who heard it on Sunday evening, and those who did not.

New York state is making a great fight and expending thousands of dollars to restore the forests of the Adirondack region, and to prevent further inroads by selfish corporations and individuals. It is easy to see now how much better and cheaper it would have been if in the early days this had been reserved from settlement. But then there was apparently not even as much interest in forest preservation as there now is in Colorado.

It is said that there was a sensation in the English court yesterday when a juryman dared to ask the Prince of Wales a couple of questions. The fact that it did cause a sensation illustrates the hold which aristocratic traditions still have upon England. In this case the juror was a representative of the law, the prince was there for the purpose of giving information, and it was a sensible thing for the juror to ask what he wanted to know.

The proper place for such men as Schweinfurth, the prophet of a new religion who blasphemously calls himself "the Christ," is the insane asylum. Within bounds every man's religion should be as free as his thought. But a person's thoughts may take such a turn that he becomes an object of danger or disgust to his neighbors, and then it is time for the law to interfere. So religion should never be interfered with so long as it does not operate against law or public morality. This Schweinfurth (the first syllable is suggestive), is either a deliberate or an unconscious impostor, he is either a lunatic or a swindler. In either case an insane asylum might bring him to his senses.

General Grosvenor, the recently appointed immigration commissioner, has fallen into trouble for saying that Wisconsin was already a foreign state. A petition has been presented asking that his appointment be cancelled. General Grosvenor undoubtedly referred to the defeat of the Bennett law for English education. Such an act is un-American. There is no objection to Germans as Americans, they are a most valuable part of our citizens, but there is an objection to the perpetuation here of foreign languages and manners to the exclusion of our American-English ones. Such actions as those of the Wisconsin Germans are a menace to our institutions and may rightly be regarded as one of the dangers of unrestricted immigration.

The question of the new city jail is not one of theory, but of fact. The city has no right to confine any one in a place where there is positive danger to his health; the present city jail is dangerous; the danger cannot be removed; therefore we will have a new jail. It would be well if all public questions could be so quickly and reasonably settled. It was on Thursday that the president of the Humane society, accompanied by a GAZETTE representative, made an investigation, Friday morning public interest was awakened by an article in the GAZETTE, Saturday it was determined that the evil could not be remedied, Monday the council determined to build the new jail. Let the committee having the matter in hand act as speedily.

An important part of an editor's training is to learn that a newspaper is intended for a great many different people of varying tastes and interests. It is quite sure that if he were to make the paper exactly according to his own taste, or according to that of any one of his readers it would not satisfy many others. To do this would be as if the landlord of a hotel should offer to his guests only such dishes as would please his own palate. So indeed a guest may be very fond of beef and despise mutton, he may greatly enjoy lettuce and dislike cabbage, yet if there be food to his own refreshment he should not complain that the landlord provides for others. In the SUNDAY GAZETTE there will be found something to interest everyone, nothing that is really harmful; but it does not follow that any one will be interested in all of it, or that all will be interested in any one article.

Much of the undesirable immigration that comes to our shores is due to the efforts of the agents of the Atlantic steamship companies. The value of advertising has seldom been better illustrated than by the efforts of those corporations to extend their business. Few of the schemes of the western townsite boomers have remained unpracticed by them. Vast quantities of printed matter have been distributed by them, some of it true, much of it grossly false, and all of it probably conveying inaccurate ideas to those untutored minds of the great land across the sea, where if gold was not to be picked up in the streets, work of all kinds was to be had for the asking at wages which to European laborers were fabulous. In one respect these irresponsible solicitors have far surpassed the land boomers. The agent of a town company or of a land syndicate is usually anxious to sell only to those who will advance the interests of the community, or at least to those of some means. But the steamship companies have no such care, and anyone, no matter what his physical or moral condition, no matter whether he would be a help to the country to which he was to be carried or a disgrace, if he could only beg, borrow or steal enough money to pay the very moderate sums asked for his passage, or if his fellow citizens would pay the amount for him in order to be rid of him, the company was quite ready to accept it from him. It is, therefore, evident that the steamship companies could, if they so desired, do much to check the stream of undesirable immigration. It would be a great benefit if they would cease to encourage it. The government of this country in its effort to protect us from this evil does well to address itself to these companies. Perhaps some good may be done by forcing them to carry back every such case when detected, but a heavy fine enforced in every case of violation of the law would be still better and more effective.

A recent writer, speaking of the Mississippi valley states, claimed that the featureless scenery and the featureless life of those communities was bound to result in a dull mediocrity among its citizens. The idea is a plausible one. We are apt to think of the grand and majestic in nature, the sea and the mountains, as conducing to bravery, honor and patriotism while "the cities of the plain" are synonymous to a considerable extent with effeminacy and luxuriousness. Yet there is not so much of a foundation for this belief as to make it a safe ground of action, and so far as the Mississippi states are concerned the theorist will find, as insurmountable barriers in his way the names of Lincoln and Grant. The two in their lives did more to break down the prejudice which existed against the west as uneducated and unfit than libraries of books or miles of newspaper columns. It was broken so thoroughly that it has not been yet rebuilt. The march of eastern soldiers with western comrades under western leaders opened the way not only to a union restored but to the marvelous development of the west, for it taught the east as nothing else could fraternal geography. It opened the west, not indeed to the immigrant, but to the capitalist who has built our railways, developed our mines, established our manufactures and founded our cities. It was part of the service of Lincoln and Grant and of less degree of many others from Sherman and Sheridan and Logan down to the humblest private who followed these leaders, that they proved that there was more to the United States than the Atlantic coast, and that patriotism and genius are resultant not of sea shore nor mountain peak, not of high lineage nor college training, but of humanity.

AERIAL WARFARE.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, the wonderful automatic machine which fires a thousand shots by the force of the recoil of the cartridges, has been experimenting with aerial navigation. Mr. Maxim is entitled to respect and claims to be building a machine which there is a probability will be able to carry 1400 pounds in addition to its own weight. Mr. Maxim, whose ideas naturally run to war, suggests that the cargo should consist of a man and dynamite. He says truthfully:

"The whole world becomes changed if it works—the whole world will be revolutionized in a year. There will be no more ironclads, no more armor plates, no more big guns, no more fortifications, no more armies. There will be no way of guarding against what this machine will do. It will drop a ton of nitroglycerine into a place and you can't stop it. It will go into an enemy's country and drop dynamite on the gas works, the water works and the bridges—those are the things to destroy. Instead of Tommy Atkins going ahead, musket in hand, and standing the brunt of the fighting, the big fellows who get up the wars will have to suffer. The first thing we will do will be to fly over the emperor's palace and drop a ton of dynamite on the roof. What will it do? Why, a Russian officer said to me when I explained the thing to him: 'That will change the whole world in six months.'"

A MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH.

The speech of a southerner in a northern city on Memorial day is something sufficiently out of the common to be interesting even at this late day. But there were other circumstances which lent additional interest to the speech which ex-Governor Wise of Virginia delivered yesterday in New York. He stood beside the tomb of General Grant, his theme was the dead hero.

Speaking for the men of the south as well as for himself, we must feel interested to know what he declared as their sentiment toward the war, its men and its issues. What he said meets the wish of every sincere citizen; it is not an apology, it may be a confession, but best of all it is a recognition of facts as they are, a pledge of performance for the present and for the future.

"All that Grant contended for was established. All that Lee maintained failed of accomplishment. Every sensible citizen of this republic now acquiesces cheerfully in the result."

These are the words of sense and soberness. They should teach the north the lesson, which it quite as much as the south needs to learn, that we are one people, of one race, living in a united country and living for a common purpose. The people of the west, coming recently as they have come from every section of the country, realize this more than they of other sections who know their neighbors better and their countrymen less. It is this mixture of people from every state and of every opinion which gives to western life its distinctive broadness and tolerance. It is this which has made possible the alliance between west and south for the advancement of common interests, and led our senators to believe that the southern people knew more about southern problems than they of other states, and could safely be trusted to deal with its problems. The man in Maine or Michigan who reads in his paper of southern outrages finds it easy to believe in the necessity of a Federal election law, but in Colorado it is different. We believe that the southerners who are in the southern states do not display the same ability and conscientiousness in public affairs which they devote to private and business matters here. But probably as we grow more settled in our new homes we shall lose much of this tolerance.

This disposition to sectionalism, this tendency to misrepresent the people of another section and especially those whose politics are different from ours has been, and remains one of the greatest dangers to our republic. The saddest thing in looking back over the history of the great war is that it was unnecessary. Not that the shedding of blood and the pouring out of treasure were in vain, but that there was a way of peace and that by the principles of our government the same end might have been reached, the same good accomplished, the same progress achieved.

As the years go on, Memorial day is changing in character. The heroes are not less honored, the inspiration of their example is not less powerful, patriotism glows not less brightly. But the children who marched in yesterday's processions were the nephews, even the grandchildren of the heroes of '61, and the vivid personal interest, the quivering agony of personal loss which was the spirit of Decoration day is no longer common. The telegraphic reports which we print this morning are not the record of a nation's grief. It is a holy day of remembrance and a holiday of joy. Our reverence for the dead need lose nothing in our satisfaction at the work they accomplished. Decoration day cannot be dedicated more in accordance with the patriotism of the honored dead than to the spirit of national unity. So long as the nation stands let Memorial day recall the dangers of sectional misunderstanding and strife, and in the common love for a common country and mutual esteem and confidence, let north and south, east and west, unite to honor courage, self sacrifice and patriotism wherever found, to gather inspiration and strength from noble examples, and to avoid the dangers of dissension and strife.

PROTECTION AND IMMIGRATION.

In the Forum for June there is an article by Congressman Wm. McAdoo, of New Jersey, which will be read with interest by all those whose political prejudices do not obscure their patriotic judgment. The article in question shows the relation existing between protection and immigration, and its arguments are apparently strong ones. The effect of the McKinley bill has been in many instances to entirely stop the importation of certain articles and even in some cases to cause foreign manufacturers to close down their factories. As a result European workmen are thrown out of employment and are finally forced to immigrate to this country. Such immigrants, it is claimed, are not a desirable addition to our population. They come, he asserts, with a bitter prejudice against the country whose industrial system has driven them from their fatherland and ruined their business, they remain here as foreigners, and as soon as they have money enough, they take themselves and it back to Europe. Such, says the author, are they who are coming to our shores in ever increasing numbers; such the ones who take the place of American workmen at pauper wages; such the ones who when disappointed of finding profitable work in what was described to them as a land of plenty, turn against the employers in frenzied riot and war against law and authority.

It must be admitted there is a basis for the argument. Protection does tend to increase immigration, at least temporarily. But it does not necessarily follow that the removal of protection would stop the evils of immigration. It is suggested that if the restrictive tariff were removed these workmen would remain in Europe, and would not thus be brought to compete with American mechanics on their own soil. This argument is weak in two ways. It is not so certain that protection alone is what will enable America to manufacture her goods at home rather than purchase them abroad, nor can it be safely asserted that this country should enter upon the policy of giving up any line of manufacturing as a price to keep foreign workmen away from our shores. Such a policy would, if extended to its logical conclusion, prevent all international competition; it would require us to spend all our money abroad and remain poor in order that we might not be attractive.

The enemies of protection must find better arguments than these; the friends of the restriction of undesirable immigration can find, we are sure, a better way of keeping out American paupers than by taking off the duty on pearl buttons.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier, is a great man. Not great in a merely local sense, the foremost man of a small nation, but one of the prominent figures of the English-speaking nations. The Review of Reviews for May contains a sketch from which we make some extracts:

"There are not a few of his admirers who go so far as to say that he has not a compeer in the mother of parliaments of to-day, and shake their heads wisely when any difficulty arises, either in home or foreign, and especially in colonial affairs, and say, not always to themselves, 'They want a man like John A. there!' Although born in Scotland, Sir John was caught young, like many other Scotchmen who have made their mark in the colonies, having accompanied his parents to Canada seventy years ago when six years of age. His training and general up-bringing has, therefore, been entirely colonial. Without having had the advantage of a university career, his education is said to have been pretty thorough. In any case he is one of the best read and most highly cultivated men in the Dominion, and a good classical scholar. * * * Go wherever you will, you hear him spoken of as 'John A.,' 'the Chieftain,' or some other appellation which shows that if he does not always impress the Canadians with a sense of his dignity, he does somehow inspire feelings of a much warmer nature. Even his opponents cannot call him anything worse than 'Old Tomorrow,' which is expressive and not inapt. Then, again, he is the most approachable of men; he always has a kind word or a good story ready, especially when the object of his visitor is not expected to be pleasant, and thus, on many an instance of the kind, has sent a man who has gone in with a grievance to come out, if not exactly with it satisfied, at any rate in a better frame of mind than that in which he entered.

"The confederation of the various Canadian provinces into the Dominion is largely due to the ability and influence of Sir John, and the Canadian Pacific railroad must also be regarded as an imperishable monument to his sagacity and genius. It is perhaps because the Canada of to-day is so largely the work of his own hands that he has been a staunch loyalist and Conservative.

"So long ago as 1861, in the Canadian house of commons, then sitting at Quebec, he made a speech of which the following is a summary: 'The hope that, for ages, forever, Canada might remain united with the mother country. But we were fast ceasing to be a dependency and assuming the position of an ally of Great Britain. England would be the centre, surrounded and sustained by an alliance not only with Canada, but Australia and all her other possessions, and there would thus be formed an immense confederation of freemen, the greatest confederacy of civilized and intelligent men that ever had an existence on the face of the globe.'

"His views also upon the subjects of the many relations between Canada and the United States were made known in the election campaign in the same year. In his election address, he said: 'The fratricidal conflict now unhappily raging in the United States shows us the superiority of our institutions and of the principle on which they are based. Long may that principle—the monarchial principle—prevail in this land. Let there be no looking to Washington as threatened by a leading member of the Opposition last session, but let the cry be the moderate party of Canada united as one Province under one Sovereign.'

"These utterances might have been made in the course of the recent elections campaign, and, indeed, in his recent manifesto, he uttered sentiments of a similar character. Said he: 'For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting ægis of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects who gave up everything that men most prize and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you, Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear?' Then, after pointing out the advantages which Canada enjoyed under the broad folds of the Union Jack—the freedom to manage its domestic concerns, the privilege of making its own treaties with foreign countries, and in its relations with the outside world, the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind Canada towers the majesty of England—he commended the issues that were before the electors to the judgment of the people 'with the unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved queen. As for myself, my course is clear; a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die.' These last sentences have been the keynote of the political career of Sir John Macdonald, and there are few men who have done more to promote the strength and the unity of the empire.

The fair now being held for the benefit of the St. Francis hospital merits the interest and patronage of every resident of the city. No form of charity is more practical or more worthy of support than the caring for the sick, especially the poor and friendless. This is a matter, not of creed nor of sect, but of common Christianity and humanity. The work which the hospital has been doing in the past has been praiseworthy in the highest degree, and reasonable requests for assistance in carrying on this work should be promptly granted.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments By the Rev. James B. Gregg.

The Churchman, in a long editorial, reports rumors that Dr. Brooks' election to the bishopric will be opposed, and may be negatived by the house of bishops. Ordinarily a diocesan election is confirmed, as a matter of course, but instances have occurred in which such election has not been confirmed and a new one has become necessary. The objections stated to Dr. Brooks' election are twofold. First, that he does not hold to the doctrine of apostolical succession, agreeing with some of the most eminent divines and scholars in the Episcopal church in regarding this doctrine as scripturally, if not historically, untenable. This ground of objection The Churchman thinks can have little, if any, weight. But the second objection seems to The Churchman more weighty. Dr. Brooks, it seems, has acted in accordance with his convictions, and has recognized, practically, ministers of other denominations. The specifications are that he attended the installation of Lyman Abbott in Plymouth church, and that he participated with non-episcopally ordained clergymen, including one Unitarian, in a Good Friday service in Boston this spring. The Churchman intimates that this action may constitute a more serious objection to Dr. Brooks' election to the bishopric, and it proposes as a remedy for such ecclesiastical irregularities in the future an amendment to the Canon law, prohibiting any one not a communicant in the Episcopal church from either speaking or officiating in an Episcopal church building, and any presbytery or bishop of the Episcopal church from doing anything which can be construed as recognizing a non-episcopally ordained clergyman. It is not for us to enter into the ecclesiastical controversies and party strifes of the different denominations. But, looking at this question wholly from without the Episcopal church, we cannot refrain from saying that, as the election of Dr. Brooks was a triumph for the No-party element, so a refusal to confirm it would be distinctly a partisan triumph. It would be, in our judgment, a serious hindrance, not only to Christian union, but also to the growth of the Episcopal church. There is much in that church which commends it to public esteem. Its rich spiritual liturgy, the antique flavor of which no modern inventor is able to imitate; its appeal to the aesthetic nature, which the too severe simple service of the Puritan churches in the past mistakenly ignored; its history, reaching back into a period which antedates the Reformation; its freedom of thought, due to the fact that its centre is a liturgy, not a creed; its combination of independence and order in an organization which secures to the diocese almost the liberty of independency, with a supervision exercised by bishops, whose office is imitated, though the name is disowned, by missionary superintendents and presiding elders in other denominations—all combine to make the Episcopal church attractive to Christians of other denominations; so attractive that, if the broad and catholic spirit prevailed which is represented by Dr. Brooks, it would not be unreasonable to anticipate that, in time, that church might become in truth, what some of its members now desire to call it, The American church. The greatest enemy to its prosperity and its growth is the spirit of sectarianism, which, with singular inconsistency, assumes the name of Catholicity. It seems hardly necessary to say that the legislation which The Churchman proposes would make the Episcopal denomination the most sectarian of sects, since by such action the Episcopal denomination would cut itself off from the universal church of Christ—like the Greek and Roman on the one side, and the Protestant on the other.

* *

If thou couldst trust, poor soul,
In Him who rules the whole,
Thou wouldst find peace and rest:
Wisdom and sight are well, but trust is best.
—Adelaide A. Proctor.

* *

An exceedingly interesting movement, and apparently of large promise, is the movement to organize in all our larger towns and cities boys' clubs for the benefit of news boys and other more or less homeless boys who are outcasts upon the street. The movement originated some years ago under the leadership of Rev. John C. Collins who, I believe was himself once a street waif, and it has attained there so great success that it is now rapidly spreading over the country. Mr. Ernest Whitney of this city was in New Haven and since his removal to Colorado Springs continues to be the secretary of the national organization. We take the following extracts from a recent article by Mr. Collins descriptive of the work. It is worth noting that a similar work for street boys is just now making remarkable headway in Scotland. There the boys are organized into military companies. Professor Drummond, the well known author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "The Greatest Thing in the World," is very active in the Scotch movement. This enterprise is akin to the Young Men's Christian association, but it goes down to an earlier and so more hopeful stage of moral development and it reaches out for a class of boys who as a rule have much keenness and force and the stuff in them out of which to make valuable men. Says Mr. Collins in the article referred to:

In 1887 we began in a thoroughly systematic way, and through an organization which it was designed should spread all over the country, to organize the work for boys through boys' clubs.

It is unnecessary to give the details of this organization. To those who may not be familiar with the system of work it may be necessary, without going into details, to say that the plan of work, for which we care, after all, more than we do for the plan of organization, was to open a room in the centre of the larger cities, except perhaps the very largest, and to gather into this room during the evenings of the colder months of the year the boys from the streets. Each room would be placed under the oversight of a Christian young man as superintendent, and the boys could be brought into touch with Christian ministers and people who would visit the rooms from night to night. The attractions were to be simply a warm, well lighted room, with a carefully selected library of books for boys and a number of innocent and as far as possible, instructive games. They would be simply the attractions which the better class of boys had in their own homes, and thus such boys would not usually be drawn to the room, and the work would be confined to those most needing it. During the daytime, when the club was not open, the superintendent could visit the homes of the boys and become perfectly familiar with their surroundings, fathers' occupations, and learn about the boy's habits, character, etc., more definitely than could be done in any other way. He was also to visit the police courts and keep close watch for and over the boys, as far as the judges would give them into his care, who were brought into the courts for petty offenses. In this way he would come into touch with every boy who was likely from his surroundings to grow into a criminal, and as most criminals grow and are not made in a day, this police court work could be made a very important and useful feature. In the rooms also the boys were to be taught politeness by saying "Please" when they asked for a book or game, and "Thank you" when they obtained it: also cleanliness and the like. Penny Savings banks could be established. Occasional lectures on interesting subjects—sandwiched in between bona fide sandwiches and apples and oranges the prospect of obtaining which would be no small influence in securing attention and order—could be given. Mottoes containing some great truths could be hung about the walls and make their impressions upon the plastic minds of the boys. Manual training classes, of ten or fifteen boys, in carpentry; classes in type-setting, wood-carving, clay-modeling, could be established in adjoining rooms. Better than all, and first of all, without any established plan, the superintendent, by personal intercourse, the mightiest agency which the Christian worker can use, could bring the boys into personal relation with the Lord Jesus Christ, their great Friend.

And this we began in 1887 to do. I rejoice to be able to say that, under the blessing of God and with the co-operation of the noble company of Christian men and women who have served on committees and who have contributed of their means, each doing what God has made it possible to do, we have placed our hands for good, for time and eternity, upon thirteen thousand boys, chiefly boys of the streets, in many cities, principally those in New England.* We have solved many problems of organization, and, besides those who have been reached directly through the work of which I am general superintendent, very many others have been stirred up to undertake in small ways a work among the boys, and many hundreds and thousands have been reached through these agencies. Out of all the clubs which have been organized only three have disappeared. The others are continuing their work with increasing influence for good from year to year. Nearly two thousand dollars have been placed in the Penny Savings banks in something over a year. About fifteen hundred boys have been members of the classes which have been formed. Hundreds of boys have been placed in the care of the superintendents by the police judges, and have been apparently turned from lives of crime and misery to lives of happiness and usefulness. Many boys without religious training have been brought into connection with the churches and Sunday schools, and put permanently into right ways of manly and Christian living.

*In a private letter Mr. Collins says: "If there was not so much vitality and good reason for the existence of the work in the work, itself" we never would see 13,000 boys reached in a little over three years and a half. A new feature which we are putting into these clubs is a bathroom, which we find works splendidly. The University club here in New Haven, which is carried on by us, assisted by the freshman class in college, which has formed a Boys' Club association, has a splendid little bathroom attachment. During the last eleven nights of which I have statistics before me 142 boys have been bathed; and they have been thoroughly bathed, too, for under the arrangements with the college boys there are three members from the class present every evening, and one of them has charge of the bathing. He goes into the bathroom and sees that the boys are washed from head to foot. If this is not practical Christianity, then I don't know what is. Sometimes the young fellow in there will get so thoroughly exhausted and 'sweated out' that he cannot stand it more than half or three-quarters of an hour, when he has to be relieved by some chum, and the bath room is kept in operation from the time the club opens until it closes. These boys have been the very dirtiest and neediest little fellows that we could get our fingers on in the whole city, and they take great delight in it. When this feature becomes introduced into the new clubs which will be formed and into the old ones, you see it will be no small thing. Of course this bathing is in addition to the ordinary washing up, which has been a feature of all the clubs from the beginning, and perhaps in every club there is an average of fifty boys every night who just wear out bars of soap and begrime towels in great quantities in the effort to get the black off hands and faces."

He Jumped His Bail.

DEL NORTE, Colo., June 3.—Francisco Maez, under $1,000 bonds for the murder of E. B. Shaw, has skipped the country, and his bondsmen, the Montereys, are scouring the mountains for him. Maez led a lot of Mexicans who killed Shaw with clubs and stones at Del Norte one night last winter.

Reduced Rates.

DENVER, June 3.—The Colorado Passenger association yesterday made a one-quarter fare to all uniformed troops of Colorado and Utah, attending the opening of the Colorado Mineral Palace at Pueblo on July 4th. A one fare rate for the round trip to all Fourth of July celebrations and circus was then granted.

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BEHRING SEALS.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence Made Public.

THE DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

Text of Blaine's and Pauncefote's Letters —The Alaskan Natives Must Have Food—Some Seals May be Killed —Settlement Assured.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The state department to-day made public the recent correspondence on the Behring sea fishery question. The first communication is from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1892.

SIR—During the month of March last, a few days after the adjournment of congress, acting under the instructions of the president I proposed to you that a modus vivendi be agreed upon touching the seal fisheries, pending the result of arbitration of the question at issue between the two governments. The president's first proposal which I submitted to you was that no Canadian sealer should be allowed to come within a certain number of miles of the Pribyloff islands. It was, however, the conclusion of the president, after reading Lord Salisbury's dispatch of February 21st, that this modus vivendi might possibly provoke conflict in the Behring sea, and to avoid that result he instructed me to propose that sealing both on land and seas should be suspended by both nations during the progress of arbitration, or during the season of 1892. On both occasions it was a conversational exchange of views, the first in my office at the state department, the second at my residence. The president was so desirous of a prompt response from Lord Salisbury to his second proposition that I ventured to suggest that you request an answer by cable if practicable. Especially was the president anxious to receive an answer (which he trusted would be favorable) before he should set out on his tour to the Pacific states. He left Washington on the night of April 13th, without having heard a word from your government. It was then a full month after he instructed me to open negotiations on the question, and the only probable inference was that Lord Salisbury would not agree to his proposal.

The silence of Lord Salisbury implied, as seemed not improbable, that he would not restrain the Canadian sealers from entering Behring sea, and as intelligence from British Columbia showed that the sealers were getting ready to sail in large numbers, the president found that he could not, with justice, prevent the lessees from taking seals on the Pribyloff islands. The president therefore instructed the secretary of the treasury who has official charge of the subject to issue the lessee the privileges of killing on the Pribyloff islands the coming season the maximum number of sixty thousand (60,000) seals, subject, however, to the absolute discretion and power of an agent appointed by the secretary of the treasury to limit the killing to as small a number as the condition of the herd might in his opinion demand.

On the 22d of April, eight days after the president had left Washington, you notified me when I was absent from the capitol that Lord Salisbury was ready to agree that all sealing should be suspended pending the result of arbitration. On the 23d of April I telegraphed Lord Salisbury's proposition to the president. He replied April 25 expressing great satisfaction with Lord Salisbury's message, but instructing me to inform you that "some seals must be killed by the natives for food," that "the lessees are bound under their lease from the government to feed and care for the natives, making it necessary to send a ship to the Pribyloff islands each season at their expense," and that for this service, a very expensive one, "the lessees should find their compensation in taking a moderate number of seals under the lease."

The president expressed his belief that this allowance would be readily agreed to by Lord Salisbury, because the necessity is absolute. You will remember that when I communicated this proposition from the president to you on the evening of Monday, April 27, you did not agree with the president's proposition. On the contrary you expressed yourself as confident that Lord Salisbury would not accept it, that in your judgment the killing of seals must be cut off absolutely on the land and in the water, and it could not be stopped on either unless stopped on both.

The narrative of the facts which I have now given (absolutely necessary for clearly understanding the position of this government) brings me to a further statement which I am directed by the president to submit. The president refuses to believe that Lord Salisbury can possibly maintain the position you have taken when his lordship is placed in full possession of the facts which I shall now submit to you somewhat in detail.

When the privilege of killing seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul in Behring sea was leased to the North American company for a certain sum per skin to be paid to the government, other duties of an onerous, costly and responsible character were imposed upon the company. Under their lease the company is obliged "to furnish to the inhabitants of the islands of St. George and St. Paul annually such quantity or number of dried salmon and such quantity of salt and such number of salt barrels for preserving their necessary supply of meat as the secretary of the treasury shall from time to time determine."

The company is further obliged to "furnish to the inhabitants of these islands eighty tons of coal annually and a sufficient number of comfortable dwellings in which said native inhabitants may reside and shall keep such dwellings in proper repair." The company is further obliged to "provide and keep in repair such suitable school-houses as may be necessary, and shall establish and maintain during eight months of the year, proper schools for the education of the children of said islanders the same to be taught by competent teachers who shall be paid by the company a fair compensation, all to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury."

The company is further obliged to "maintain a suitable house for religious worship and will also provide a competent physician or physicians and necessary and proper medicine and medical supplies."

The company is still further obliged to "provide the necessaries of life for the widows and orphans and infirm inhabitants of said islands who are unable to provide for themselves." And it is finally provided that "all the foregoing agreements shall be done and performed by the company free of all costs and charges to said native inhabitants of the islands or to the United States."

And it is made still further the duty of the company "to employ the native inhabitants of said islands to perform such labor upon the islands as they are fitted to perform and to pay therefor a fair and just compensation, such as may be paid by the secretary of the treasury. And also the company "agrees to contribute, as far as is in its power, all reasonable efforts to secure the comfort, health, education, and promote the morals and civilization of said native inhabitants."

In short, then, the means of living, the facilities for education, the care of health, the religious teaching, the training of the young and old, in a community of over 300 persons, are all imposed upon the company as its solemn duty, by specific articles of the lease. I enclose you a copy of the census of 1890, giving every name of the 303 persons, old and young, male and female, who constitute the whole community of the Pribyloff islands.

The duties thus imposed upon the company must be discharged annually with punctuality and exactness. The comfort, possibly the safety, of all these human beings, peculiarly helpless when left to themselves, is dependent upon the company under the lease, and the lessees are paid therefore by the government in the seal skins which the company receives for the service. If the company shall, as you say Lord Salisbury requests, be deprived of all privilege of taking seals, they certainly could not be compelled to minister to the wants of these 300 inhabitants for an entire year. If these islanders are to be left to charity the North American company is under no greater obligation to extend it to them than are other citizens of the United States. It evidently requires a considerable sum of money to furnish all the supplies named in the lease, supplies which must be carried 4000 miles on a special chartered steamer. If the lessees are not to be allowed payment in any form for the amount necessary to support these 300 people on the islands they will naturally decline to expend it. No appropriation of money has been made by congress for the purpose and the president cannot leave these worthy and innocent people to the hazard of starvation, even to secure any form of agreement with Lord Salisbury touching seal life. Seal life may be valuable, but the first duty of the government of the United States in this matter is to protect human life.

In this exigency the president instructs me to propose to Lord Salisbury to concede to the North American company the right to take a sufficient number of seals and no more than sufficient to recompense them for their outlay in the taking care of the natives, and that, in the phrase of the president, all commercial killing of seals be prohibited pending the result of arbitration. The secretary of the treasury has the right to fix the number necessary to the end desired, and after full consideration he has limited the number of 7500 to be killed by the company to repay them for the outlay demanded for the support of the 300 people on the Pribyloff islands. He further directs that no females be killed, and that thus the productive capacity of the herd shall not in the slightest degree be impaired.

THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT.

This point being fixed and agreed to the proposed arrangement between the two countries would be as follows:

The government of the United States limits the number of seals to be killed at the islands for purposes just described to seven thousand five hundred (7500); the government of the United States guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of the Behring sea by any person on any vessel sailing under American flag or by any American citizen sailing under any other flag.

The government of Great Britain guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of the Behring sea by any person on any vessel sailing under the British flag, and that no British subject shall engage in killing seals for the time agreed upon any vessel sailing under any other flag.

These prohibitions shall continue until the first day of May, 1892, within which time the arbitrators shall render final award or awards to both governments.

These several propositions are submitted for the consideration of Lord Salisbury. The president believes that they are calculated to produce a result at once fair and honorable to both governments, and thus lead to the permanent adjustment of a controversy which has already been left too long at issue.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., etc.

SIR JULIAN'S REPLY.

To this Sir Julian responded as follows:

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 5th, 1892.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, in which you have formulated for the consideration of the Marquis Salisbury, detailed proposals for a "modus vivendi" during the approaching fishery season in Behring sea on the principle of a cessation of seal killing both at sea and on land, an arrangement to which, as I informed you in my note of the 20th ultimo, his lordship was disposed to give his favorable consideration. I have forwarded to Lord Salisbury by this day's mail a copy of your note and I have telegraphed to his lordship the precise terms of the proposal with which it concludes.

I much regret to find that a misconception has arisen as regards your complaint of delay on my part in acquainting Lord Salisbury with your second alternative proposal for a cessation of seal killing at sea and on land which you originally made to me verbally. On that occasion you may remember that I expressed some reluctance at sending any further proposals to his lordship while his dispatch of February 21st last, (submitting amendments on the questions for arbitration,) remained unanswered, and that I suggested that it would be more satisfactory if this new proposal were made concurrently with your reply to that dispatch which I hope to receive with the least possible delay. I understood you to assent to the suggestion and to say "that you would proceed in that order." If you had informed me that the president for any reason desired that his alternative proposal should be telegraphed to Lord Salisbury, I need hardly say that I should have complied at once with his wishes. But I cannot call to mind that the president's name was ever mentioned at our interview which you correctly describe as "a conversational exchange of views."

Fortunately, however, no appreciable loss of time occurred. I acquainted Lord Salisbury with your alternative proposal by the mail of the 7th of April, (a few days only after it was made,) and I received a prompt answer by telegraph which enabled me to inform you by my note of April 20th that his lordship was disposed to consider the proposal favorably.

At an interview at your own residence on the 23d of April, you stated that before taking any further steps you desired to communicate by telegraph with the president. At a further interview at your residence on the 27th, you informed me that the president desired that the "modus vivendi" should contain a reservation of the right to kill a certain number of seals for the support of natives of the Pribyloff islands. At first sight this reservation caused me some disappointment. It certainly appeared to me open to exception as detracting from the principle of equality, which was a feature of the original proposal. But I was more concerned with your stating that it never was the intention of the president or of yourself that the "modus vivendi" should be put in force until the terms of arbitration had been settled. This I feared would prevent the timely application of the "modus vivendi" and I so informed Lord Salisbury by telegram on the same day. I notice with satisfaction that no such condition is affixed to your present proposal, although the reservation as to the killing of a limited number of seals on the islands is maintained.

I am glad to think that there is yet time to carry out for this fishery season an arrangement which may promptly be agreed to and I hope that the above explanation may remove the impression you appear to have formed that there has been any delay on my part in expediting the consideration of the "modus vivendi," which you have proposed.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

To the Hon. James G. Blaine.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

On May 20 acting-Secretary Adee addressed the following personal note to the British minister:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR JULIAN—The president is desirous to learn the reply of her majesty's government to the proposition submitted in the department's note of the 4th instant to stop sealing by citizens of the United States as well as by subjects of her majesty pending the arbitration of questions in dispute touching the seal fisheries in Behring sea. I should be glad to know as soon as possible the present state of the matter.

I remain, my dear Sir Julian, very sincerely yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

On May 27 Acting Secretary Adee addressed the following to Sir Julian:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1892.

SIR—In my personal note of the 20th inst., and on several other occasions in communications I have had the honor to express the desire of the president to be informed at the earliest possible moment of the response of her majesty's government to the proposal which formed the subject of Mr. Blaine's note to you on the 4th inst. That seal taking on the islands and in the waters of Behring sea be limited as in said note expressed as to citizens of the United States and as to subjects of Great Britain pending the arbitration of certain questions in controversy between the two governments. In several interviews with you since the 20th inst. the desire of the president for an early response to the note of May 4 has been reaffirmed.

The situation evidently calls for prompt action. Each day's delay increases the existing difference in the ability of the respective governments to make the proposed limitation of sealing effective. It is reported that a large fleet of Canadian sealers has been for some weeks or months on the seas. They are daily going forth out of reach. The revenue cruisers have awaited definite orders. Their presence is urgently needed in Behring sea. Any further delay tends to defeat the purpose for which the agreement is sought. It is quite incompatible with fairness to our citizens that this should be permitted to continue. An ample opportunity has been afforded to her majesty's government to bring this condition to a close by an effective agreement, but here the result is still uncertain and to all appearances remote. The president would be glad to know that it is near at hand and certain, but he can no longer hold back in furtherance of a vague hope to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the government and citizens of the United States.

I am therefore directed by the president to inform you that orders have been given to the revenue steamer Rush to proceed to the sealing islands. Another revenue steamer, the Corwin, is at San Francisco nearly ready to sail, and will very shortly put to sea. Should an agreement be reached before her departure, appropriate orders may still be sent by her to the islands. I mention this in order that you may communicate how earnestly this government desires to effect an arrangement for this season, and that you may realize how each day's delay lessens the ability of her majesty's government to effectively co-operate with regard to British subjects, and tends to destroy the practical utility of an agreement to limit the seal catch.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

AN ANSWER AT LAST.

The latest communication is from the British minister to Acting Secretary Adee, and reads as follows:

BRITISH LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1892.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you that I have communicated the substance of its contents to Marquis Salisbury by telegram. I feel assured that his lordship will sincerely regret any inconvenience which may be caused to your government by the impracticability of returning an immediate reply to the proposal contained in Mr. Blaine's note to me of the 4th inst. Lord Salisbury, as I had the honor to state to you verbally, is using the utmost expedition, but the lateness of the proposal and the conditions attached to it have given rise to grave difficulties, as to which his lordship has necessarily been in communication with the Canadian government. His reply, however, may now arrive at any moment.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

THE BILL MAKES PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 2.—In the house of commons to-day the Hon. W. H. Smith moved the second reading of the bill for a closure of Behring sea. He said that the government was endeavoring to arrive at friendly conclusions with a kindred power. No order in council would issue under the bill unless assurances were obtained that the conclusions of arbitration were satisfactory, and that sealing would be prevented except to the extent of 7500 seals necessary for the natives. The arrangement appeared the best that could be obtained.

Sir John Fergusson said he believed the reply about to be addressed to the United States government would bring them so closely together that harmony would soon be obtained.

The bill then passed a second reading.

In the debate the Hon. W. H. Smith said that the bill was the result of a desire on the part of all parties to make an amicable settlement, which was certainly to be preferred to barbarous methods of settling difficulties. The delay in submitting the question to parliament had been partly due to the illness of the Canadian premier. Mr. Smith expressed sorrow that so valuable a life seemed about to end. The consent of the Dominion to the bill was subject to conditions, one being that ships fitted out under the British flag for lawful sealing in Behring sea, be compensated for loss incurred during that period of prohibition which would continue until 1892, within which time it was expected that arbitrators would make an award. It was not proposed to issue the order unless Russia consented to its prohibition. There was every reason to hope for the co-operation of Canada in making the necessary regulations. He did not urge the house to accept the bill on the ground of absolute right and justice, but as a friendly act to a friendly power.

Sir William Barbour agreed that a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States would be a great calamity, and he expressed satisfaction at the course adopted. He also wished to associate himself with the language of the right honorable gentleman regarding Sir John Macdonald.

Stavely Hill said that while approving the arrangement he thought it a mistake to suppose that the seals within Behring sea were in danger of extermination. His information showed a likelihood of more seals this season than for a long period.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Smith had referred only to the assent of Russia to a close time. He understood that the German flag had also been seen in Behring sea, and he hoped the government would ascertain the position of maritime powers generally toward the question.

Sir John Fergusson said the government had abundant evidence of the diminution of the seals for several years and it was now necessary to prevent the wholesale destruction of the seals. Arbitration concerned not only the rights of England, the United States, and Canada, but also measures for the preservation of the seals. The matters to be referred to arbitration were still the subject of correspondence.

DANGER REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is conceded on all sides here that an agreement to maintain a closed season in the seal fisheries of Behring sea will remove all danger of a conflict over the seizing of poachers during the season, and will indicate an earnest purpose on the part of both Great Britain and the United States to reach an agreement on the main question in dispute, but it is still an open question whether or not they will be able to agree on the terms of arbitration.

The state department has not yet received a reply to Blaine's counter-suggestions for the questions to be submitted to arbitration, and until a reply is received the department must remain in doubt as to the prospects of a speedy settlement of the dispute. It is understood that the question was discussed at the cabinet meeting this afternoon, but in the absence of information from Lord Salisbury no very certain view of the situation could be had. The only information that the state department has on this subject is the announcement in the British parliament that Lord Salisbury was about to make a reply to Mr. Blaine, which would probably bring the two countries close together. If the questions suggested by Mr. Blaine to be submitted to arbitration are accepted without change, arbitration will be put at once and the dispute will probably not long remain among the matters of live interest at the state department. It is thought likely, however, that Lord Salisbury will make changes in the form of the questions to be presented, and yet department officers are confident that the two countries can get together on the terms of arbitration.

Dedicating a Confederate Memorial.

JACKSON, Miss., June 3.—The next annual session of the United Confederate veterans will be held in New Orleans, June 8, 1892.

The ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Confederate monument to-day attracted to the city crowds larger than the immense throngs that filled the streets yesterday. The trains have been coming and bringing delegation after delegation, representing all parts of the country. Large delegations were met this morning by Mayor Henry and his aides, accompanied by a band, and the sidewalks were lined by veterans and enthusiastic spectators, who gave vent to their feelings at intervals in the way of cheers and shouts especially when the band played. The troops in their handsome uniforms presented a very fine appearance and were the objects of much interest.

At 10 o'clock this morning the National Guards of this state, under the command of General Billups, marched from their quarters through the streets to the city hall, where the grand procession formed, and, after marching through the streets, proceeded to the monument, where the unveiling ceremonies took place as follows:

Prayer—Rev. Father P. A. Picnert.
Unveiling monument.
Address—Gen. E. C. Walthall.
Poem—Mrs. Cutts Manship.
Unveiling statue of Jefferson Davis.
Address—Gen. Robert Lowry.
Benediction—Chaplain ... Sproles.

The unveiling and all ceremonies incident passed off without a single unpropitious circumstance. The crowd that attended was by far the largest that was ever in the city and was most quiet and orderly. The Jacksonians have reason to be proud of the admirable manner in which the affair was conducted and should receive the gratitude of all the visitors for their bountiful hospitality.

Colorado at the World's Fair.

DENVER, June 2.—The executive committee of the World's Fair commission met yesterday. A resolution was adopted which allows the Pueblo Mineral Palace the use of the mineral exhibit now in possession of the commission for their opening July 4th. The exhibit will remain at the Mineral Palace for an indefinite period. It was agreed to correspond with the commissioners of the various counties for the purpose of finding out just how much money will be appropriated by each county for the purpose of making an exhibit.

The Itata Heard From.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Herald has an Iquique special saying the Itata has arrived at Tocopilla and will make all haste to Iquique.

CITY COUNCIL.

Business of the Adjourned Meeting Last Night.

MANY MATTERS ACTED UPON.

The Nine Hour Ordinance Adopted—The Rapid Transit Company to be Asked to Restore the Transfers—A Water Rent Ordinance.

All members of the city council were in their places last evening when Mayor Sprague called the adjourned meeting to order.

The first business of the evening was the consideration of the ordinance fixing the rate of water rents. A good deal of discussion followed regarding the various items, but the new ordinance was adopted.

An ordinance was introduced correcting the ordinance which makes it an offense to resist an officer in the discharge of his duty. The ordinance now covers the officer when at work outside the city limits. The rules were suspended and the ordinance adopted.

Alderman Dunbar introduced an ordinance amending the sewer ordinance, which went over under the rules.

The ordinance concerning the placing of telegraph, telephone and other poles in the streets was taken up, read and placed upon its passage. The ordinance was adopted.

The ordinance fixing the rate of hours of city employes at nine for a day's work was taken up. The ordinance was adopted, all voting aye but two.

The ordinance prohibiting tents in the fire limits was taken up, but laid on the table until the council can do something to extend the fire limits.

Upon motion of Alderman Rouse the fire committee was instructed to draft an ordinance to extend the fire limits.

Alderman Finegan introduced the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is provided by the ordinance granting right of way, etc., to The Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Railway company and authorizing said company to operate a street railway in certain streets and avenues in this city, that (Sec. 4) "said company shall be permitted to charge each person riding on its cars between any points within the city of Colorado Springs, such sum for each passenger as the company may determine, provided the sum so charged shall not exceed five cents," and

WHEREAS, This council is informed and believes that said company is charging in many instances two fares of the sum of five cents each to persons riding on its cars between points within this city, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this council said company is by so doing violating said ordinance and its franchise and said company is hereby requested to immediately adopt such regulations and practice as shall conform to the said provision of said ordinance.

Mayor Sprague stated that he had talked with the rapid transit officers in regard to the above and that they seemed to be willing to correct the matter. He had intended seeing them before coming to the council meeting but had neglected it. He hoped that no action would be taken until they could be consulted again. Alderman Finegan spoke pretty strongly in regard to the rapid transit people being permitted to break an ordinance, and said that the paying of fares twice in going from the lower to the upper part of town is a great burden to many of his constituency. He urged that the resolutions be adopted and intimated that some of his colleagues were afraid of corporations.

Several of the aldermen protested that they were ready to vote, but held that the rapid transit people should be consulted, as suggested by the mayor. A vote as to whether the resolution should lay over until the next meeting resulted in a tie, the mayor casting the deciding vote that it should go over.

Alderman Rouse introduced a resolution that the council will not accept a plat of an addition to the city if it contains a street less than 60 feet in width or does not show all the streets and alleys. Adopted.

Upon motion the hook and ladder truck was ordered painted by Mr. Bancroft.

The following bills were read and allowed:

Jas. Crow	$ 5 00
L. M. Haberlee	6 40
C. E. Durkee	36 40
Jas. Doyle	97 50
Brown & Lambert	2 95

A communication was read from O. R. Dunnington, Mr. Frost's assistant at Colorado City, asking for an increase of pay; that he receive $50 a month for four days' work a week or $35 for six days. Upon motion it was decided to pay Mr. Dunnington $30 a month and he to be employed to keep the time of the street sprinklers in addition to his other duties.

D. A. Lang, W. C. Edwards and L. R. Buck were appointed special policemen without pay, to serve at the Santa Fe depot, the city park and Cheyenne canon respectively.

The bond of L. R. Buck for the faithful performance of the contract with the city for work at Cheyenne canon was read and approved.

Alderman Davis recommended that the water committee take under consideration the printing of a pamphlet giving the water rates and other facts in connection with the taking of water.

Alderman Barlow recommended that five additional fire alarm boxes be purchased. The recommendation was adopted and the boxes ordered.

The fire committee was instructed to purchase fifty rubber coats and fifty pairs of boots for use by the department.

The plumbers and drain layers' bonds of Kimball & Grady were read and approved.

A number of citizens petitioned that the street grade be established at the intersection of Kiowa street and Wahsatch avenue, also the grade of Oak street. Referred to the street committee.

The public grounds committee recommended that Claud Morales be granted the privilege of operating a photograph gallery on the city grounds at Cheyenne canon. The petition was granted with the word "exclusively" stricken out.

James Gregg and H. E. Morris were granted permission to erect a photograph tent near the pavilion at the mouth of the canon, and were given the same privileges that were given Morales.

Alderman Finegan read the bids of various firms for the building of the new city stable, and improvements on the Rock Island and College hose houses.

The bid of Sperry & Tuckerman of $702 for the stable was accepted, and also that of S. J. Hervey of $435 for the Rock Island hose house. In regard to the college hose house for which the company had asked an addition of twelve feet on the north end, the lowest bid was that of Hervey of $225. The committee chosen to report in regard to the matter after looking into it were divided in their opinions. The report of the minority was that the addition be built, while the majority believed that $75 would be a sum sufficient for improvements for present purposes. The motion that the report of the majority be accepted was replaced by one that the motion be referred back to the committee, which was carried, and the council adjourned.

All who enjoyed Professor Ragan's lecture entitled "Rambling's in Rome" should not fail to attend the lecture on "Vesuvius and Pompeii" at the First M. E. church Tuesday evening, June 9. The stereopticon views to be used on that occasion are very beautiful and rare—many indeed being almost unobtainable in this country or abroad. Rev. Warner is a very interesting and agreeable speaker and his account of an ascent to Mt. Vesuvius and description of the crater of to-day will be thrilling as well as instructive.

Mr. Van E. Rouse and Miss Edith Corbin were married at Fountain Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's father, Mr. M. B. Corbin. A reception at the Mitchell house followed and was largely attended by the many friends of the young people. Mr. Rouse has taught the school at Fountain for several years, but it is said will now become a resident of this city and engage in business.

Mr. Chas. Cant arrived at home Yesterday morning from California, where he has been for several weeks, bringing his bride. Mr. Cant was married to Miss Anna F. Knox, at Los Angeles, Cal., last Thursday. Miss Knox is a former resident of the city and the young couple are receiving the congratulations of friends.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sprague will be grieved to hear that their young daughter, aged 18 months, died Tuesday at 10:30, of diphtheria. The child was sick but 24 hours. The funeral took place from the residence, 135 South Nevada avenue, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

W. J. Gilmore's spectacle "The Twelve Temptations" will appear at the opera house Monday evening. The company opened a week's engagement at the Tabor Grand, Denver, Monday evening to a packed house. The press of that city speaks in high praise of the company and their performance.

A large attendance witnessed the drill of the college cadets for the Hayes medal Tuesday. Smith became the winner of the medal which he has now won twice. Watson is the only other cadet who has twice won the medal, and he and Smith will drill for the prize next Friday.

Lee Dobson, the man who killed Al P. Crowe at Manitou a short time ago, had his preliminary examination postponed Tuesday to the 8th of this month, as the prosecuting attorneys are now absent.

Mr. L. R. Robbins, a student who has been at the college for some time, left Tuesday for his home at Longmont. Mr. Robbins does not expect to return to the college next year.

Colburn & Dudley have appealed the case of Ed Kelly, the Manitou Junction murderer and now confined in the penitentiary, to the supreme court.

An unusual spectacle was witnessed on the streets Tuesday, that of three prairie schooners drawn by ox teams. One of the wagons was marked "Bound for Oregon."

Col. W. T. Holt, an old-time resident of Colorado Springs, and an extensive owner of land east of the city, is a late arrival at the Antlers.

Mr. L. Bischoff was called to Edina, Mo., by a telegram Tuesday announcing the serious illness of his father.

The costumes of the girls' broom brigade at the college are to be gray, with black trimmings.

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